Pulpit-Sayings,

OR, THE

CHARACTERS

Pulpit-Papist

EXAMINED.

IN

ANSWER

TO THE

Apology for the Pulpits,

ANDIN

Vindication of the Representer against the Stater of the Controversie.

With Allawance.

LONDON.

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Gaben 3

F to be a Papift, is to be that which is describ'd in the following Characters, I do here declare, that I am nowe; and that I am fo far from underta-king Apologies for Men of Just Practices and Belief, that I here profess a hearty detellation of all fuch Engagements. What kind of Religion is it then. that is here let forth in these Characters? I call it Pulpit-Popery, and him that professes it, a Pulpit-Papif : that is, fuch Papery, and fuch a Papiff, as is describ'd by Ministers in their Pulpies, and which the People are taught to purfue with Hatred and Contempt. Well, and am not I then fuch a Papil, and is not my Religion such Popers ? No, I protes, I renounce fuch Popery: and if there be any Parific that are taught lucha Religion, I here Protest against shem. And is it possible then, that a Papist can renounce Popery? Yes, any Papist in Town may fafely renounce this Paloit Papery, which is so unlike the De-Grin and Faith we are oblig a to learn in our Church, that who loever will be a good Papilt must, instead of affenting to, disclaim every Point that is here set down by the Pulpits, as Articles of his Religion.

But this is a foul Afpertion , fart famebody, and a most scandalous Reflection upon the Pulpits, to pretend, that whill they undertake to describe the Pas pifts,

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pifts, they affert fuch Principles for Popery, which the Papiles detelt as much as they. 'I is true indeed, I confels, 'tis a thing in which they are something concern'd: But as long as those Chairs pretend to no more than a Fallibility, 'tis a thing they themselves own, hat they may be miliaken; and I gob it one from far ie and me left fay that rehefe Poi ts rel fing to the Papifts, They are mistaken. And pray now. where is the Crime in this? I hope I may be suppos'd to know what my Religion is, as well as they and if they declare to their Congregation, that our Religion Thurs, to declare They are miltaken. I'll tell you, as long as the Pulpits employ themselves in correcting the Vices of their Congregation, in teaching them to lead good Lives, not to use Frauds, nor Chear, nor Lye, nor Swear, nor Blafpheme, to avoid all Excesses, &c I commend, I applaud them, I fpeak all the good things that possibly I can of them. As long as they discourage those under their Charge, from Praying to Images, from attributing Satisfaction and Expiation to a Eruchix of Wood or Stone, from putting any trust in from esteeming every thing good and meritorious, that makes for their caufe, or for their Church's Interest from changing the Scripture into Legends; from Preaching Purgatory instead of Repentance, Faction instead of Faith; from the thought of Compounding with Heaven for Unforfacen Sins of procuring Indulgences for Deadly Sins for many Lyrs to come; from Worshipping Bread and Wine as God himself; from appearing before God Dumb and Senflefs, and faying their Prayers without Arvention; from binding themsetves to lenorable by Vow, &c. As long, I fay, as they diffcourage their Flock from their Polity and Abominations; they do exceeding

exceeding well, they do like Christians, I joyn with them, and defire them to hold on these so wholsom Again, as long as they declaim against the Abuses of Relies, of Pretended Miracles, of Confession against the ill Exemple, seandalous Lives, Pride and Coveronfuels of Some Church-men; against Tyranny, Marder Vourgation, Cruelty, Oppreffion, Maffacres, Plots, Treafons, Rebellion, &c. This is still all very well: itis what Catholies do, and I would do it my felf, were Iro Preach; I have nothing therefore to fay against the Pulpier, whilst they are engaged in these Subjects. but concur with them with all my heart. But when they take a Step beyond this, and lay all this at the Papifts doors, and describe all these Absurdities as the Religion of the Papifts; and that to become a Papift, is to be instructed in, and oblig'd to the Profession of all these Monstrous Abominations; here I think my Self my Religion and Church concern'd; and therefore I step in with my Advice to the Pulpits: and tho', I confess, rwould be a daring Prefumption in me to pretend to direct them how they are to Guide and Feed their own Flock; yet I take it for no fuch Crime to put them in mind, that they be not Injurious to their Neighbor : This is a Lecture all Christians have a Right to Preach; and therefore with this Sermon of Advice I make up to our Preachers, who are so forward in making Charuffers of the Papifts. I tell them, that tho' they may have but little Affection for the Papifts, yet they ought to be careful, not to be Unjust to them, not to wrong them in their Reputation, not to defame them upon the account of every Idle Story, not to promote Calamnies, Preach out of Narratives, nor to fer up every Misconstruction of their own Phancy, every Opinion of Authors, every Extravagancy of her Mem-

bers, for the Profes'd Religion of the Papills. This, and much more of this kind, I put them in mind of; and tho' it be fo truly Christian Advice, yet I find they take it unkindly; they are not willing to be thought Men of fuch Principles, as to stand in need of this Advice. Now, for my part, I never pretended that they were of fuch Principles, as to proceed in this manner, and be so unjust to the Papists defignedly: But alass! there's a great deal of Mischief done in the World, which is never done by Defign. There are some little Accidents to which Frail Human Nature is very fubject, call'd Passion, Prejudice, Prepossession, Difaffection, &c. These are very infinuating things, and of a treacherous nature, which put Men upon the worst of Engagements, and do the greatest Mischiefs in the World, without any open Defign of doing any. And therefore, fince the matter of Fall to me is certain, the Mischief and Injustice done, and we here suppose without Defien, I must desire the Preachers to reflect. whether none of these Mischievom Accidents at least, ever went up with them into the Pulpit; whether Passion and Animosity never crept with them into those Chairs; whether Prejudice never influenc'd their Pen and Tongue; whether Prepossession never bias'd their Reason and Judgment; and likewise, whether they never rack'd a Text, in compliance with the Temper and Humor of their Flock. The People, we know, cannot always bear the Truth; they sometimes say with the Jews (11a. 30. 10.) Prophesie not unto us right things; (peak unto us smooth things, prophesis Deceits: Did the Preschers never follow this Bent of the People? Come, I wish they would make a thorough Examen into themselves. I fear they are Frail, are under Temptations, and yield to them fometimes like other Mortals.

Morals. Where there is fo much of Division, and different Interests, I suspect all these Evil Qualities must have some access : 'twas ever so from the beginning; and I apprehend 'tis from the ill Direction of shele, our Religion has fuffer'd fo much. For my part, I feldom hear any speak of Poper, now, but preently a Sour and Preville Temper appears against it, and Sober Reafon, which ought to guide every Christian in the Concern of Religion, seems to be quite laid afide; and this is a fign, that the Contention is more for a Party, than a Zeal for Truth, which needs not the affiltance of these Ill Qualities to defend or enlarge its Poffessions. But these are only the natural Confequences of Division, which under the Pretext of Religion, puts Men upon the most unwarrantable Methods both for securing themselves and defeating their Neighbors. And 'tis not we only that are fensible of these ill Effects, but others too. And therefore let me here take occasion more folemnly to complain, that fince the Presence to Religion has torn Christianity into Parties, Animolities and Hatred have taken the place of Love and Unity; Fears and Jealonfies have pas'd for folid Reason and Judgment; and scarce any one Body of Christians have been known by another, but under false Colours, and a base Disswife. Hence it is, that whilft few discover scarce any Beauty and Order, but in their own Communion; and in all others there appears fo much of the Monster, Hears every where encrease, and Men as fiercely engage each other, as if their Opposites were nothing better than Turks or Infidels; and the Truth of Chri-Hianity which they fo earneftly contend for, is lost by their uncharitable Diffentions. The truth of this let every one confider in their feveral Divisions, and when

when they have been scrious a while in this so lament table a Profpect, and view'd the diffracted State of Christians, ler them compare it with the Command of Christ. of Love one another; and Be ye one; as I and my Father are one: and if the Sight do's not move to Compassion, and engage as many as behold it, to a zealous removal of these Differences ris because thele Schisms have destroy'd all Charity, and under a falle Glois of Godliness, have taught Men to forget their Duty both to God and their Neighbor. For my part. I have experienc'd the truth of this in Men of all Persuasions in regard to the Religion I profess I have heard and feen it rail'd at, contemn'd, fet upon the same File with Turcism and Infidelity, abandon'd even to the blackest Hell; and as many as profess it, reputed no better than Madmen or Fools; and not made the Objects so much of Compossion and Pity, as of Hatred and Scorn. This, I fay, I have feen with a confusion of Spirit, and deep resentment of Soul; and wondred, how a Religion, by which I had been taught to Love God and my Neighbor, and to perform all Christian Duties, should by other Christians be render'd so black and odious, and her Doctrins so hellish and damnable. But this was not long a Mystery; a little Consideration soon discover'd, that 'twas none of my Religion was thus hotly decry'd, but a Monster of Iniquity set up under her Name, And that tho' her Members were Ridicul'd, Perfecuted and Defam'd, yet 'twas for Doctrins they were never taught by her, and for Facts they were either not concern'd in, or not approv'd. And so it appear'd that this great disturbance of Christianity, this effacing its Beauty, this fo wide a breach of Charity, this propagating of Divisions, this inverting the Dodrin

of Christ, and teaching Men to hate, instead of love; one another, was chiefly occasion'd by Misunderstanding, by falfe Dreffes, counterfeit Colours, and imagin'd Monsters more than real ones. And is not this a shame to Christendom, that it should be thus torn in pieces for Dreams and Phancies, to have its Peace broken to fight with Shadows, and that Reasoning Men should, for Fears and Jealousies, run down the most Fundamental Doctrins and Commands of Christ? But there's enough of this; and 'tis time, that as many as pretend to be Followers of Christ, should now set their Hand to the recovering his Glory, and the Credit of the Religion they profess: that we, who own our selves oblig'd, to be of one Mind and one Spirit, to preserve a mutual Peace and Unity, may be no longer a Scandal to Atheists, Jews, and Turks, and by our Divisions overthrow that Kingdom, which we all zealously pretend to maintain. Since therefore the great occasion of this Mischief is, that Christians know not one another; that hence they raise to themfelves Adversaries upon mistake, and as fiercely engage them, as if they were real: nothing can possibly more contribute to the Common Peace and Unity of Christendom, than that every Division of Pretenders should fairly lay open the Particulars in which they look upon themselves abus'd, shew wherein they are wrong'd, so to endeavor the remove of all Mifunderstandings and Mistakes. This, I don't question, would be highly advantageous, for the recovering the Bleffing of the Primitive Believers. And because amongst all other Communions, that of Popery is become the greatest Bugbear, frights People into all the Extravagancies of the Heathens, in defence of the Gospel, makes them trample all the Commands of Christ under foot,

foot, for the support of Christianity; is reputed the greatest Aggrievance, the common Seed of Divisions and what chiefly feems to render all amicable Compositions impossible: I'll endeavor, in order to this General Good, to let the World see, 'tis only Mistake or Passion has made her so deformed a Monster; and that tho' she be commonly pretended the Occasion of many Pagan Proceedings amongst Christians, 'tis not for what She really is, but what She's made to be by fuch unquiet Spirits, who cannot make good their Pofts. and vent their violent Passions with Applause, unless fet forth under this Cloke of Religion: And confequently, that were She truly known, as to her genuin Faith and Doctrin, the greatest part of our Disturbances would be certainly prevented, the Enemies of the Common Peace would be quite disabled, as to their chiefest Engine, and Charity and Love be so far re establish'd amongst us. This every one will condude to be true, who has taken a Profpect of Holland. and those Towns of Germany, in which Papifts and Protestants live together in one Corporation, under the Jame Laws, and making use in some Places even of the Same Churches too; and this with such Freedom. Amity and good Correspondence, that their different Communion, cannot be easily discover'd; and a Man that should come out of England with his Head glowing with our Pulpit-Popery, would not be eafily convinc'd of the being of any Papifts there. Now 'tis certain, the Papifts here and there, are of the fame Charch, Principles and Faith, and 'ris no Difference in this kind, makes them there like other Men, and here like Monsters; but 'tis because there the Papists are what they are, and here they are made to be what they are not, but what their Maligners please to render

der them. And as long as they are only look'd on through this falle Glass, and shewn to the People under the Deformity of many Heads and Horns, and with the Beaft all over, what hopes of their being receiv'd into the Bond of Common Charity? Or what greater encouragement for Feuds and unchristian Animosities, than that these should be so mark'd out for Disciples of Antichrist, to be pursu'd with Contempt and Hatred by their Neighbors, in the Service and Fear of the Lord? I must needs confess, that were Popery so foul, as 'tis in the opinion of the Vulgar, were its Principles so cruel and bloody, did it teach Men Idolatry, to worship any Creature for God, to neglect the Commandments, &c. I would choose rather to be 7em. Turk, or Infidel, than a Papift; I would willingly fubscribe to all the Comparisons betwixt Paganism and Popery; I would own, that a Man must of necessity lay by both Sense and Reason, before he could take up fuch a Religion , and that to Preach against it, and endeavor its ruin, would not be only laudable, but even a necessary Duty. But if this black Character should no otherwise agree to it, than by Mistake; if the Papifts should not really teach nor believe those Fopperies and abfurd Doctrins, which are laid to them. but utterly abhor and disclaim them; then 'tis certain our little World has been fill'd with Confusions upon Imagination; it has been frighted into most unaccountable Practices, by tdle Jealousies; and there can be no furer way for retrieving the past, and preventing all fuch like Mischiefs, than by more closely examining the thing we fear, and feeing whether it be a real Monster we dread, or else something artificially dress'd up for to fright the unwary.

For my part, I am not asham'd here to own, that

my Religion is Popery, as taught and deliver'd by the Church of Rome; I embrac'd it without the influence of any Temporal Motive, and I continue in it, upon the hopes of obtaining Salvation, in the Profession of her Faith, and observance of her Doctrins, through the Merits and Passion of my ever Blessed Redeemer. And 'twas no small surprise to me, to hear this very Church. (the Purity of whose Belief and Doctrin I admir'd) To politively decry'd for the Whore of Babylon, for the Promoter of all Inhuman Barbarities, rank'd with Paganism and Turcism, the Prophaner of God's Holy Word, and Propagator of the Doctrin of Devils, de. I was alarm'd at this Character, and immediately concluded, that if this was fo, I had been greatly mistaken, and instead of putting my self into the way of Heaven, had certainly fall'n into the very Mouth of Hell. This put me upon some Reflections, and oblig'd me to enter into a more strict Scrutiny of my Religion. and my felf: I did both with feriousness, knowing that the Concern was of Eternity, and whereon depended my Soul's Salvation or Damnation. Upon examination of my felf, I could not find that, I had been taught any of those Hellish Doctrins charg'd against my Church; or that She any where deliver'd them: but on the contrary, that I had been directed by Her, To worship and adore one only Living God; To ferve him with fear and trembling; To love him above all things; To keep his Commandments; To love my Neighbor as my felf, and in all things to fulfil the Law of Christ; That nothing was so contradictory to this Law, as to commit Idolatry, to prophane the Word of God, or any ways to propagate Superstition, or the Doctrin of Devils: And that I ought rather to suffer Death a thousand times, than once incur the Guilt of any of these Crimes. Now

Now here, what could I think, finding my Church wholly opposit to the Character given of it; and my felf lying under the Scandal of fuch Doctrins, which I did as much abhor, as Hell and Damnation it felf? I was convinc'd of the falfness of the Charge, and that the Accusation was a Calumny; but whether proceeding from Mistake, Misunderstanding, Ignorance, Faction, Interest, Passion, or Malice, I was not able to determine. But a farther enquiry into the Proofs, produc'd for the making good this Charge, gave me some satisfaction : For here amongst these, I found a great number of Matters of Fact, as Maffacres, U-Surpations, Murders of Princes, Treasons, Plots, Con-(piracies, Persecutions, and other such unwarrantable Practices, charg'd against the Members of this Church. I found again the vicious and scandalous Lives of some of her chief Prelates, their Pride, Covetousness, and Luxury, laid home; as likewise the ill Examples of other Ecclefiaftical Dignitaries, as of Cardinals, Bishops, and Priests; their Ignorance, Simomy, Oppression, Cruelties, Excesses, &c. Then the loofe and extravagant Opinions of many of her Doctors. Laftly, many Superstitions and Abuses found amongst the People, their being impos'd on by some with idle Inventions, the noise of Relics and Miracles, and being Priest-ridden a thousand other ways. These I say, I found, with others of the same blackness urg'd against Men in Communion with my Church. And hence a Conclusion drawn upon the whole Church, upon her Dottrin, and all in her Communion, of their being as foul as Hell, of the same Tincture with these Villanies and Crimes. And here it was I began to lay afide all Troubles and Scruples concerning my Religion, being now well fatisfi'd, that the frightful Charatter

rafter of my Church, which furpris'd me before, was not taken from her Faith and Doctrin, but only from the Vice and Wickedness of such, who tho' perchance in her Communion, yet follow'd not her Direction: and that 'twas rather a black Record of as many vil-Janous Practices, as had ever been committed by any of her Members, Shamm'd upon the People for a Draught of such things the Church tanght, encourag'd. and approv'd. And here upon the whole, I could not but lament these uncharitable Proceedings, to see so great a Body of Believers, such an infinit number of Christians, of which I was one, lie under so base, so scandalous a Reproach, to fee them condemn'd for the Abettors of fuch Principles which they detested and abhorr'd; and the Crimes of their Ancestors made to be their Religion. For my part, this Method appear'd to me much beneathall Reason and Religion. I thought, if this were once allowable and just, we might all be Indicted for Felons and Horse-stealers, because many of our Church had been convicted of those Crimes: that the Debaucheries of the Stews, Whitefriers and the Mint, might be prov'd to be according to Precept; and the Rules of Christianity be exactly drawn, by the Offences of those that transgress them. I must confels, had I, upon examination, found, I had been taught by my Religion, or of my felf approv'd those Villanies, for which, under the name of Papift, I, with all of my Communion have fuffered in our Reputation, I should own all as Just and Deserv'd: but since we, as Papifts, have always before God, and are ready before Men, to disclaim and utterly renounce all such Facts and Principles, without the least Injury to our Religion, whatfoever we fuffer on this fcore, cannot be, but as much against Tastice, against Charity, and against

against Christianity, as against Us : and the very App. files themselves might upon as good reason be condemo'd of all the Abufes and Errors of their Reprobate Brethren, as we of all the Crimes and Fopperies pra-Etis'd by Extravagant Men of our Church, I cannot therefore, considering how damnable a Sin Calumns is, and the defaming a vaft Society of Christians with the most infamous of Crimes, I cannot, I say, but have fo much Charity for the most violent of our Opposers. as to think, that did they but believe us Innocent in thefa Respects, they would no longer pursue us with such Infamy and Reproach: and confequently that a great reason why we are thrown out by so many, from the number of Christians, and degraded by others amongst Turks and Infidels, by others condemn'd for Idolaters, by others reputed as Bloody and Barbarous, by others as Ideots and Mad, by others as Blind and Superstitious, by others as Ignorant as Asses, Horses, and Mules, &c. is because, they know not what we are, what we Teach, nor what we Believe; because they take the Offences of some of our Members, for the Religion of all; the Opinions of some Casuifts, for the Doctrin of the Church; the Vices of Men, for the Rules of the Society; Abuses for Directions, and Superstitions for Duties. What therefore can we more commendably do, for the Good of Christianity, than to disabuse our Brethren, remove the occasion of our so many years Diffurbances, and fettle a right Understanding between all those who believe, there's no Salvation, where there's no Charity. This I have already endeavor'd in some plain and short Tracts, not long since-Publish'd; I'll here go on to wipe off such Scandals as have been urg'd against us from the Palpit, which if done feriously, may still contribute to the same end.

end, and make it appear, the Papifts are none of the Monsters they are imagin'd. This I'll do, by Examining such Characters, as have been of late Years given of the Papifts from the Pulpits. In which I shall shew, that there are many things charg'd upon them, without either Truth or Sincerity; and consequently, that 'tis not without good Grounds they complain of being Misrepresented. But first I must have a word or two with a late Adversary, and then to the Characters of the Pulpis-Papist.

Pulpit-

Pulpit-Sayings,

CHARACTERS

Pulpit-Papist

EXAMINED.

OR the bringing the long Debate of Misfrepresenting Pref. to Third to an iffue, I lately made a Challenge to the Pulpits Part of Pap. of the Church of England, to shew us the Papifts to Mility. be like those Foul Characters, that for so many years had been given of them from those High Places. And tho' the Preface, wherein that Challenge was publish'd, was pretended to be Answer'd by one, who, besides the Talent he has of Railing with a good Grace, has likewife fo vain a Conceit of himself, as to think he Answers every Line Anjw. to Repr. of his Adversary; yet when he comes to this Challenge, tho' Refelt. upon so Considerable, and whereon depends the Proof of the the State of Pulpit-Credit, after having repeated it, and Blazon'd it in Great Characters, he gravely nick-names it with the Title of a Shout and an Exclamation, pag. 26. and then tamely lets it flip betwixt his Fingers; complaining in his next Page, He can meet with nothing worth the Answering.

Pulpit-Sayings, &cc.

How can a Man forbear standing here a little to admire the Contrivance of some Men, who, when they are pres'd with the Difficulty, have not Humility enough to own it; but like the Executioners of S. Stephen, fly to their last Refuge, taking up Stones to fling at their Adversary, when they cannot come up to him with a just Reply? I appeal here to the Unprejudic dand Thinking part of Mankind ; when the Controversie of Misrepresenting was like to grow endless, what could be more fairly propos'd, than to require of the Pulpits, to make it appear, That the Papifts do in all things answer the Character they had given of them? The bringing this Propofal to an iffue, would certainly have concluded the Point If the Papifts had appear'd to have been really what they had been rendred; the Pulpits had been acquitted of the Charge: and if it had prov'd otherwise, they must as certainly been condemn'd as Guilty; and Mifrepresenting must have laid at their doors. All the World knows, that the only way to difcover whether those, who pretend to show Strange and Wonderful Monsters to the World are Honest Men or Impostors, is to go into the Booth, and fee, whether what they have to shew there, agrees with their Deferiptions and Painted Cloths, which are expos'd on the outlide. If it be every way alike, they must have the Repute of Fair-dealers: but, if upon the trial, it answers not the expectation, and there's no more of Man fler to be found, besides in the outside Painting and in Word; the Shewers must certainly pass for no better than Chean; and that for want of an honester Livelihood, they chose mther to Impose upon their Neighbor, than Starve, Such a Trial asthis, was the only Means left, after so much Shifting and Winding, to bring our Controverse to an issue. The Pulpirs had been for many years making Characters of the Papifes, and telling the World, how Strange and Deform'd Monsters they were. The Trub of their Characters was at length onetion'd, and the Papiferare faid, not to agree with those deform'd Features, nor be the Monsters they had been pretended. And here began the Difference: the one Side possively denying, the other as stiffy afferting the Truth and Exalines of the Characters. What was to be done here, beside making the Experiment? Come therefore, faid I to the Pulpins, (and

withal gave them the Challenge') Shew us the Papille to stree with your Characters; let us fee them : and then without any farther trouble we shall know, whether the Papiffs are really the Monfters you decipher'd them; or You Impoffore, for exposing them otherwise than They were. This Chal. lenge I made ; and tho' the Anfwerer is forthroughly atruminted with Monflers, as to know them to be very Romanishie things, and may be flown with a Finger, ib. p. 36. yet he's fo far from joyning iffue with me here, that tho' the Decision depended upon fo inconfiderable a Matter, as the balding forth a Finger and Pointing, he'll not vouchfafe the trouble; but infread of that, lifts up both his Hands against me, and by most vile and base Immendo's, p. 27. shews how low he can floop, only for the poor fatisfaction of taking up Dire to throw at his Adversary. Certainly the Cause must be very desperate, that is thus deserted, and left only with the support of Railery and Reviting. But 'twas by the help of thele excellent Qualities, Mifrepreseming at first receiv'd a Being; and upon these Legs it is like to stand. Thus is it left by this its Present Patron, who solemnly takes his leave, and bids the Caufe farewel, as he fays, Two or Three had done before

The Challenge therefore I made formerly, for the ending this Controversie, I here repeat again, not to him, but to all the Ministers, nay to all the Protestants of this Nation : Shew me the Papifts to agree with those Characters, that have been given of them out of the Pulpits. There are few Ministers, but have fome Papifts in their Parish : and few Lay-men of any Businefs, but have fome Relations, Neighbors, Correspondents, Acquaintance, or Conversation with some Papists. What I require of them then is to compare these Papils they know, with the Idea's, Notions and Characters of the Pulpit-Papil, that is, with the Notions of Popery that have been infus'd into them from the Pulpir. Let 'em tell me, upon due Confideration, whether the Papiffs they know, are so much worse than all the reft of Mankind, as the Pulpits feem to pender them. Let them take a view, and fee, whether the Papifts of their Acquaintance are fo profoundly Ignorunt, fo Treacherous, fo Cruck and Bloody, fo Falfe and Develofiel, fo ready to take Oaths and rashly

raftly to break them again, fo flupid and fenflofs at their Deven rions, of such profligate Lives, so stupid as to Pray to Images or Crucifixes, fo much relying on a Death-bed Repentance. Let 'em confider this, I fay; and if the Papifes are generally found to agree with these kind of Pulpit-Characters, then the Pulpies are in the right: but if it appear, that the Papifts are found as free from these Imputations, as any other Division of Reform'd Christians; then the Pulpits are in the wrong, and have fo much Satisfaction to make, as there are Papiles fulfering in their Reputation and Family, for the undeferv'd Characters that have been thus cast upon them from the Pulpies, This is the Challenge I make, and I beg of every Conscientions Protestant to make the Resection. If the Papilis are in good earnest more Wicked and Extravagant than their Neighbors. they shall not have me to Apologize for them : but if they are really as Conscientions, as tender of their Duty both to God and their Neighbor, and as careful of their Salvation as other Men. 'tis but a Duty to speak in their behalf, and it shall not be the Reproches of Two or Three Abusive Writers, that shall deter me from fo Just an Enterprise.

I invite Protessants to make this Reflection now, because the Trial is not so difficult at present, as it has been in times past, when the Pulpits, with all the bitterness imaginable, were setting forth the Papifis, under all the difagreeing Colours of Monster and Deformity, and might reasonably then hope to pass for True Representers, whilst the State at the same time was fo severe as to keep them under, and with especial Provifo's took care, they should be possess'd of no Public Stations. wherein to shew themselves to the World. At this time 'twas fafe for the Pulpits, to fay any thing of the Papifts; they might fet as many Heads and Horns on them as they pleas'd. For whilst a Man keeps his Monster from being seen, he may set him out as incredibly Monstrous as he will, without danger of being difprov'd. But now, Bleffed be God, the Times. are more open; there's a Liberty for all Hones's Men to shew themselves to the World : and Papisis too, thro' the Favor of their Prince, go Sharers with their Neighbors in every Degree; they have their Public Posts both in the Administration of the Sword, and the Scale; and he that has a mind to know,

what the Papisis are, has now, God be prais'd, better Opportunities of doing it, than by going to the Church. At this time then it is, I desire all sorts of Processars, whether Clergy or Lairy, to make the Trial, and Answer the Challenge. There are none, but what upon a short Recollection, may remember, what kind of Papisis they are, they have seen so often buffeted upon the Cushion; how much worse than all the rest of the World; how silly, how Ridiculous, how Faithless, how much better Christians are the Turk and the Jew than They. Let them take this Pulpis. Draughs along with them, and compare it with all the Papisis they know, or can hear of let them see, whether They answer the Character. And if they find them in all things like the rest of Mankind, without more Horns or Heads, let them then tell-me, who are the Misse

presenters.

For my own part, I have heretofore upon oresion made a like Offer to some Protestant Acquaintance, when I have seen them come from Church, with their Means full of Pulpir-Popery. and their Hearts embitter agains it. I have upon this took the liberty of demanding of shem, Whether fuch Neighbors of theirs whom they knew to be Papifts, and with whom they were throughly acquainted, were in reality fuch Ill-men, agreeable to those Characters of Popery they had heard in their Church-Lectures? And they answer'd me, No : but that is their Conscience, they judy'd them to be very good Neighborn, and good Christians : and that, if all the rest were like them, there would be no reason to complain. This Answer I have heard at all ends of the Town; fo that tho' the generality of Protestants are fo Biass'd and Pulpis-ridden, that they have an Animosity against the Papists; yet I find, 'tis not founded upon any knowledge of their own, but meerly taken up upon Truft; and and like all other Passions, is blindly hurried on against such, as they know nothing of. Such a Hood-wink'd Paffion it was of a Person in the Country not long since, who loudly declaiming against the Papists, for a Generation of Vipers, and a Profligate for of Men, &c. after having pour'd forth his Inrectives in the bitterest manner he could, was ask'd by, one of the Company, How many Papifis be knew? He reply'd, He knew but Two Families; fuch a Gentleman in fuch a Place, and

and fuch another. And it being demanded, What blind of Ferfons they mere? He faid, that Those indeed were very good Men. Just, Honest, and Exemplar : but however, that he was fure the Papifes, at least all the rest of them, were the worst of Men. How! faysthe other, You that know but Two Families in the World Papifis, and those Good beyond Exception ; and yet thus feverely to let fly at all the rest, of whom you know nothing, is an unpardonable Rashness. But this is to the Prorestant Tune : if a Man can't tell how to run down Popery, tho' he knows nothing of it , he's no True Son of the Church of England. So that the' the Teachers of this Communion as Establish'd by Law, are very industrious to disfuade their Hearers from all Implicit Faith, in affenting to Divine Myfierie deliver'd by the Church; but that they must be fore, not to move one Step beyond their own Sense and Reason, otherwife they'll ant believe like Men, but pin their Faith on other Mens Sleeves, and blindly be led by the Nofe; Yet when they turn on the other Side and are to hear what Popery and the Papifis are; herethey may run on as blindly as they please, an Implicit Faith is now more to the purpose : Upon this Implicit Fairb they may Hate them; on this they may Rail against them : 'Tis not now here, Search and Examin, and then Believe and Speak as far as by your own knowledge you find to he True : But a Gennine Son of the Church of England, is to have a good Stock of this Implicit Faith by him, and to Believe and Speak, tho' he knows nothing at all. And this it is I have often observ'd, that Those who are the greatest Bigots, and rail most bitterly against the Bapifes, are They that know the least of them, not so much as my Country-man above, not Two Families.

But why this Uneven kind of Dealing in Men that pretend to so much Conscience and Reason! If a Member of the Church of England must not assent to any Maystery of Christianity upon an Implicit Faith, for fear of Unmanning himself for sooth: why should be so unworthily betray his own Reason, in taking up Calumnies upon Trust for the ruining his Neighbor? As it the believing rashly of God or of our Neighbor, were not both destructive, and to be avoided by every good Christian. For my part, all that I pretend to here is, that all Good Pracestans would

would observe the Rule fo often prescrib'd from the Pulpits. of Search and Examin; That they would Try and fee, what the Papifes are, before they condemn them. But 'tis not in the Pamphlets, Books and Sermons of Protestants I would have them feek for this Information; for all thefe I look on only as so many Painted Cloths or Popular Harangues, defign'd for the making of Crowds, and encreasing the number of Admirers: No; what need of taking it thus upon Truft, when, at this time, there are none, but who have opportunity enough, of feeing and knowing the Papifes themselves, and letting their own Eyes, their own Ears tell them, what the Papifts are, instead of going to a Lecture, and receiving it upon Trust from those, who at the fame time they are telling, what the Papifts are, are informing their Auditory, how filly and unreafonable a thing it is, to take things upon Trust, and to be contented with an Implicit Faith, when they may with much more Security follow their own Sense and Reason, their own Eyes and their Ears? 'Tis thus then I defire Papiles thould be try'd, after the Prosefrant Way: I would have every one examin and fee, what the Papilix are, with whom they Converse, with whom they Trade or have any Dealing & fuch as are of their Acquaintance or Neighborhood; confider and reflect on those, who are in any Public Poft, let them wie all their Senfar and Reafon, and frietly look into their Way of Living, and Dying, their Conversation, the Care and Pains they take in order to Salvation : and then let them speak freely upon their own knowledge, whether the Papile are generally the work of their Weighborhood, whether they are less Conscientions, les Hamble, less Charisole, &c. than others of any other Persusion. But espeeially let them have a particular regard to fuch as are Conwere to the Carholia Communion, and observe them with a watchful Eye: 'tis certain, if Popery be an Black as 'tis Painted, and fo many Degrees worfe than Procestantism, 'twill be impossible for a Man, of Processors to become Papile, but 'twill foon be discover'd in the Immorality of his Life and Actions. Let these Converte therefore be rigorously observ'd. to fee, whether with the dauge of Religion, they change their Lives tool for the worth, and appear under all those Faul Colours, that are pretended to belong to Popery. Let them

Good Advice to Pulp. p. 53. Aniwer to it, p. 21, 25.

them see in particular, whether, upon being Paids, and going to Confession, they are now less scrapulous of offending God, and more Debanch'd than they were before; as 'tis faid of the Papifts in Procestant Sermons, viz. That Confession tends 40 the Debanching both Laity and Clergy: and that the Papifts make no other use of Confession, than what profess'd Drunkards do of Vomiting. Let 'em see whether they take less care of Repenting, than they did before, or Sin now more confidently, prefuming upon Popes Pardons, and Compounding with Heaven for Money: Whether they are less Attentive at their Prayers: Dumb and Senflefs, like Idols, at their Devorions in the Church: Whether they are so stupid, as to Pray to Images; To change Scripture into Legends; To neglect Repentance, because of Purgatory; To efteem every thing Meritoriom that is for the Church's Interest, &c. Let all Converts be strictly observ'd as to these and such like Points, which are the common Pulpit-Charafters of Popery: If it be true, what is thus folemnly afferted, with the Bible in Hand, the Truth of it must necessarily appear; for these are not meer Speculations, confin'd within the Heart and Head : but they are such Principles as influence the outward Man, and must indispensably regulate the Astions of ones Life: so that if this be the common Doctrine of Popery, 'twill be impossible for so many Professors of that Religion, every where to be found, and not to discover such an abominable Belief of their Heart, in the common Practice of their Lives.

Since therefore we are come to things of Practice and Falt, of which every Man's own Eyes and Ears may be Judge; I challenge Protestants in their own Way: I appeal from the Pulpits to the Pews, and instead of Implicit Faith pinn'd on the Pulpits, require the People to make use of their own Senses. To these we are contented to stand, and to their Arbitration to refer all the Debate of Mistrepresenting. If our Lives and Actions, our Conversation, Living and Dying, are so much worse than all the rest of our Neighbors, answerable to what we are accus'd of from the Pulpits; We are deservedly evil spoken of; and for my part, I shall willingly receive the Sentence, of having my Hands ty'd, from ever Penning any thing for the survey, in savor of a People of such pernicion Principles, and detections.

testable Practices; and the Church of England I'll own acquit-

ted from the Charge of Mifrepresenting.

Now in this Appeal, I cannot expect, that there shall be none Wicked or Scandalow sound in our Communion; 'tis well known, that the Perfectest of Creatures, the very Angels in Heaven, could not pretend to this, while Pride and Rebellion insected such vast numbers of those Celestial Spirits: a Traitor too, we know, was found in the very School of Christ: and as long as the Church Militant is made up of Men, 'tis not to be expected, that a Right Faith shall so privilegethem, as that none shall be Tempted and Missed to Evil. All that I pretend to is, that the Papists are not so infamously worse than all other Christians, as the Pulpits seem generally to render them: that they live as Conscientiously, as Vertuously, as fearful of Offending, as solicitous of Repening, &c. as any other Division, who pretend to have Reform'd them: and consequently, that their Doctrius and Principles, by which they regulate their

Lives, are not such as they are Represented.

Neither do I expect, that amongst such an infinite number of Writers, whose Works are extant of that Communion, there shall be nothing found obnoxious to Exceptions of the Reader, and which may not easily, by the help of a wrested Interpretation, be made appear, in feeming Inferences plaulibly drawn from it, as Unchristian as the Text of the Alcoran. All this, I am fensible, may without difficulty be found. But this do's not reach the Point; fince, if this were a just Method of fetting forth any Body of Christians, 'tis certain, there is not at present, nor ever was, any Society embodied under that Name, whose Writings are in every Particular fo Exact. and cautionfly Penn'd, but that by the Artifice of Envious Critics, they might be easily defam'd as Prophane, and Impious. I don't question, but if those very Heads and Hands, that have been so industrious, for these Hundred and fifty years, in lifting and raking the Books of Catholics, had apply'd themfelves, with the Encouragement of a like Malice and Interest, to the Writings of the Holy Fathers, nay of the very Aposiles themselves, they had as certainly before this time have made them as Black as the Papifes; and convinc'd their Followers, Men of an Implicit Faith, of the Christian Obligation they were under under, of hating all alike. When once Men come to Raife up themselves, by Running down their Neighbor, and work their Ends by Finding fault, Cenfuring, Condemning, Exposing, Ridiculing and Railing at others, 'tis easie to conceive, how Ingenious Corrupt Nature will be in fuch an Undertaking, especially too. when a presended Dary Strikes in with this Viciona Inclination, and fours it on in its own course, 'tis then Down-hill all the way, and 'tis hurried along impetuously, carrying all before it. Now what will not Ten thou fand Pulpits, open every Week. do in this Case? What Lives fo Holy, what Dollrin fo Divine, what Writings fo Orthodox, as to frand this Teft? When the Business of so many Pulpius is chiefly to make Exceptions, pick Holes, Quarrel, Ridicule: and the more excellent they are at this Work, the more they gain upon their Auditory, the more they secure their own Interest, and prepare themselves for Honors and Preferments. A little Stock of Confideration will convince a Man, how much may be done by this kind of Representing: since who sever will but take the pains to view. the admirable Effects of it, may be fatisfi'd, that there has not been any one thing fo Sacred, no Dray fo Fundamental, no Obtigation fo Indiffen fable, but what has been vilely trampled on. and expos'd under the blackest Colours of Infamy and Irreli-Tis well known, how even Innocence it felf heretofore appear'd defil'd in Sasanna, by the wicked Contrivance of the Two Elders: How the Lamb of God our Bleffed Redeemer was expos'dunder the Reproaches of a Deceiver and Seditions: How the Apoliles and Primitive Christians were made Odiom by the malicious Policy of the Priests of the Tews and the Heathers: From whence 'tis certain, there's no Christianity, no Piety, no. Perfection, whether in Doctrin or Practice, but what may be vilifi'd and made contemptible by this Art of Deceivers.

Since therefore, as 'tis evident, the best of things may be thus disguis'd by Adversaries, and made appear quite different from what they are in themselves, which I call Misrepresenting; and this, we say, is the Case of Popery and the Papists; For the clearing of this Point, I appeal from the Characters of Protessam Adversaries; to the very Lives of Papists themselves. This will be the fairest Decision of the Controversie, and not subject to those many Frauds, which Inverse, Ill-will

and.

and Ignorance are apt to make use of in the other way: Which too, besides other Inconveniences, is never like to bring the Matter to an iffue. For whilft We, in our Defence, produce Instances on the one Side, wherein we are Abm'd, Calumniated, and Mifrepresemed: and our Adversaries on the other, are Expounding, Proving, and Shifting the Charge; what likelihood of an end? Since he must be thoroughly dull, even a feven-fold-skull'd Man, who when he is accus'd of wronging his Neighbor in an Unjust Charge, can't find a plaufible Presence for what he has faid, and get off one way or another; especially too, when he has so many thoufand Volumes, and the Actions of ten thousand times more Professors to search into, and make use of to his purpose: 'tis hard, if amongst so many Writers and Livers there's nothing for his turn. In this Channel has this Controverse run hitherto, and so it may to the Worlds end: For, if all be True Representing, that may be brought off by such Shifts, as I have met with in the Courfe of this Debate, 'tis impossible there should have been any Misfrepresenters in the World ever fince the Creation; unless it be fuch who have only Malice enough to raife Calumnies, but want Wit to Gloss upon the Report, and Colour the Defign. Only fuch as these are Qualifi'd for the Character of Misfrepresenting: for as for all others, who have but so much of Eve in them, as to understand the Art of framing an Excuse, they may boldly affert Fallities, raife groundless Jealousies, misconstrue the Actions and Do-Ctrin of their Neighbors, extend Particulars to Universals, make what wrested Inferences they please; yet 'tis True Representing all the while, as long as the Managers have but any thing to fay in their own behalf, tho' it be nothing but to Palliste, and divert the Mind of the Reader: Such Returns as these made to the most Evidem and Undeniable Charges of Misfrepresenting, with the Title of An Answer in great Characters, and an Imprimatur to fet it out, are Demonstrations enough to the Crowd, to pass Sentence upon the poor Papists for the worst of Men, of whom they can hear or read nothing, but they are prepar'd beforehand so believe all, and pronounce them Guilty. And then let but a Man, who has a good conceit of himself, come after all, and call it an Impudence in the Papilts.

the State of Controv. p. 52.

Aufw. to Rep. Papifts, not to make any Reply to fuch Answers, which are only too Impertinent to deserve any, and then tell his Reader, that after all this Noise of Misrepresenting, the Papists have not been able to produce any one clear Instance to support the Charge; the Point is clearly gain'd, and He that has but had Face enough to deny all, to make a few poor Shifts and Extufes, and call them Vindications, is brought off in Triumph, and nothing can be faid bad enough of the Representer, who is now suppos'd to be left without a word to fay for himself.

> For my part, I was always unwilling to employ my felf in ftirring in the Mire: 'twas enough once to point at it, I thought, without being oblig'd to rake in it as long as I liv'd. But it feems, now my Hand is once in, I must either choose to dwell there, or elfe be shouted at for deserting the Post. Much good may it do those, who long for so lasting an Entertainment in fuch kind of Matter. However the Boafts of a Noisie Adverfary oblige me fomething to cross my Inclination; his clamouring Triumphs of the Cause being lost, and that we cannot produce One clear Instance of our being Misrepresented force me, upon the Public Score, to return to the making good the Charge. Having therefore here again recommended the Decision of this present Controversie to the Observation of every fincere and unbias'd Protestant, desiring them to compare such Papists, as are of their Acquaintance, with the Charatter of Papift, they have heard from the Pulpit, thereby to judge, whether we without reason complain; whether we are in reality Mifrepresented or no. I'll once more enter upon that ungrateful Employment, of Examining some Protestant-True-Representing Characters of Popery, to see how near they come to Truth; and whether it be possible to find One clear Instance to support the Charge of our being Mifrepresented. But because there have been some Fresher and more Authentic Infrances publish'd in a late Book Entitl'd Good Advice to the Pulpies, than those I mention'd in my Last Reply, I'll rather choose to Examin some of These, and consider the Vindication that has been made of them, that so we may discover, whether not only the Vulgar among Protestants are deceiv'd in their Notions of Popery; but likewife, what is of more importance, whether those, who are oblig'd by their Station and

and Character to be more Sincere, I mean their Guides, do not most evidently contribute to the imprinting these wrong Notions in the People, and upon such false Grounds lay the Foundation of a great part of that Uncharitableness, Animosity and Hatred, which too often they express to Fellow-Christians, more than becomes the True Professors of the Gosfiel of Peace. I proceed therefore to this Examen in the Method of the Book now mention'd: and first as to some Matters of Fact.

First Character of a Pulpit-Papist.

1. THE Papists in the Years 1679, 80, 81, were engaged in Good Advice.

In Horrid, Execrable and Hellish Plot; they pursued it on with Insolence, Implacable Vigor and Malice. 2. The Priests abroad in Forreign Nations procured Money to carry on that Devilish Work, 3. Being Blood-thirsting Men, they then designed to take away the Life of our late Sacred Majesty.

4. They treacherously murder done of his Majesty's suffices of the Peace, in cold Blood, with great Contrivance and Deliberation: hoping by his Death to stiff the Evidence that was brought against them, and prevent a farther Discovery. And they whom his Death doth not convince, neither will they be convineed, tho' he should rife again from the Dead.

In these Colours were the Papists set out by the Pulpits, in the Years above mention'd throughout the Nation, as Guiley of a most Hellish and Execrable Design, as Thirsting the Blood of their Sovereign; As Barbarous Murderers; Engag'd in a Devilish Work; Men of Insolence, Implacable Malice; A Generation of Vipers, Devils of Sedition and Faction, of Treason and Rebellion, Blood-thirsity and Decessful Men, &c. Now all this having been since prov'd False, the Invention of Wicked Politicians, and supported only by the Oaths of Perjur'd Men, the Question is, Whether the Papists were not in all this time Misrepresented? And whether my Boasting Adversary has a Face to deny, that, after all our Complaint of being Misrepresented, we cannot produce One clear Instance to make good

the Charge? Certainly, if to affert White Men to be Black, and to fet out the Innocent as Guiley, and that of the most Hellish of Crimes, be not Misprepensing, there is then, I confess,

no fuch thing in the World.

And yet however the Papifis have been most barbarously us'd upon the suppos'd Guilt of these Crimes attested only by Profligure Wretches, and afferted by the Pulpits: Yet the Answerer in his Apology, pag. 4, 6. is so far from the Humility of doing the Papifts Right in the Case, and compassionating them for the Cruelty, that by these Means was most unjustly drawn upon them, that he only minces the matter with his If and his Ands; and being refolv'd to fay fomething in favor of the Pulpits, he concludes, That if They err'd in Preaching thus against the Papisis, they err'd with those before whom they Preach'd, that is, with the greatest Tribunal, and greatest Part of the Nation. And what is this, but only by way of Defence, in some manner to acknowledge, that the Papifes did not only wrongfully fuffer in their Reputation from the Pulpies, but likewise in the Opinion of the greatest Tribunal, and greatest Part of the Nation. And this is the very thing I have all along pretended to prove. So that I hope now, after the Conviction of the Evidence of Perjury, and the Contradictions and Impossibilisies of the Plot expos'd by a worthy Pen, we have One clear Infrance at least, of the Papifis being Mifrepresented. I am not for dwelling long upon this ungrateful Subject, only one thing I have to wonder at, and 'tis, That fince the Pulpies had so great a share in imprinting these False and Unjust Notions in the People concerning the Papifer; how it happens, that there is not one word heard from those Places, in fatisfaction of the Wrong that was done their Neighbor? Those certainly, who pretend to teach others, should not be backward in giving good Example: And especially such, who pretend to be clear from the Imputation of Mifrepresenting, ought to do something in this kind, and declare the Innocence of those, whom they have help'd to proclaim Criminals. If they have err'd with those, before whom they Preach'd, 'tis but reason with the same to revoke the Sentence they pass'd, and restore the Reputation of those, who suffer'd by their Error. The Judges and Bar have done this; The great Tribunal of Parliament

Parliament too has not been wanting in Overtures of this kind; Only Tong died without Repentance, and Oass fo lives : And excepting thefe, there are fearce any, that were concern'd in that Error, but what have most Christian-like, made Satisfaction, besides the Gentlemen of the Pulpies, who should have been the first in leading the way. I can't tell how far the fe may think Satisfastion and open Repentance to be improper in their Station; but after so clear a Conviction of the Impocence of those, whom they then accur'd, they must needs conclude it a Duty: and till they find a way to do it, one way or another, they must not take it amis, if as they were Mifrepresemers then, they are efteem'd Mifrepresenters still; since all that they afferted at that time in their Sermons, as to them, remains still in full force, and with the Face of Truth, till it be openly revok'd, which was never done yet, as I can hear of.

Second Character of a Pulpit-Papist.

HE Popish Jesuits had a Hand in that Horrid Plot of the Good Advice: Murder of King Charles I. That Sacred and Royal Blood was not fied without the Concurrence and Affiftance of the Papifts. From Rome those Dreadful Confusions were highly fomented, The mischievone and busie Jesuit promoted the Design, and was so Impudent as to boast of it. The Priest is well known, says one, who, when the Fatal Stroke was given, flourish'd with his Sword, and faid. Now the greatest Enemy we have in the World is gone. The Church of Rome is justly accou'd of this Execuable Crime, and 'tie unjustly east on those of the Reform'd Religion.

This is another Character of the Papifes exeracted out of Sermons. 'Tis as Foul and Barbarous as well can be, and enough to make them odious in the fight of good Christians. If it be True, the Papifes deservedly suffer : but if False, then certainly the Pulpies are Missrepresenters. And how far it is from Truth, I believe there are few, even of Prorestants, who know how to think without Paffion, but have already concluded. The Pulpits have a Groundleft Story they produce, in behalf of what they affert; and we shew the contrary in an unde-

undeniable Testimony written in Characters of Blood of To many Noblemen, Gentry and Commonalty, who loft their Lives in defence of that Prince, whom by the Pulpits they are accus'd to have Murder'd. Strange, that the Blood of fo many Papifes should be spilt, and all under the Royal Standard, and yet They to be the Murderers, and their Church to be justly accur'd of that Execrable Crime! Tis well known that the Papifes ventur'd All in the Service of the Father ; And the Challenge has been made to all forts of Protestants, to produce even Ten Papifes, I may fay Two, that in all that Confusion of Civil Wars, ever drew Sword against him. 'Tis as well known, that the Son our late Sovereign was shelter'd amongst the Papifes; that neither Promises nor Threats were powerful enough to move them from their Duty; and that even a Priest too, most Loyally hazarded his Life to fave that of his Prince, by whose Care he was secur'd from the Fury of his Enemies, and preferv'd for the Crown. This Evidence we have to attest the Loyalty of the Papifis of those Times, and yet the Pulpies still declare, that the Papifis had a Hand in the shedding of that Royal Blood. The Answerer has nothing to say here, but that we ought to confult, not the Preachers, but the Authorities they went upon. The Authority they have hitherto produc'd, is that of the French Preacher, which by fober Proresiants themselves, is reputed no better than a Fable. If those that lay this Scandal upon Papifes in their Sermons, think it to be otherwise, I wonder at least, whether they can prove it to be so Great, as even to let this single Authority by virtue of an Implicit Faith, weigh down those other Testimonies of Sense and Reason, visible in the Blood of those, who lost their Lives in defence of their Sovereign. Till they do this, they only let weak Probability take place of Demonstration, to the Defaming their Neighbor; and how far this falls short of Milrepresenting, I leave the World to judge.

Third Character of a Pulpit-Papist.

Good Advice to THE Papilts, we are fatisfied, were the Instruments in that Pulp. Caut. 2. Judgment of the Fire of London, and caus'd London to fall

fall just then when it was expelled Rome should; this was for the Advantage of their Cause: and we have soo many Reasons to think, they would pitch upon some such Counsel: For such things as these are now become their last Refuge, and the Arguments in which they expect most Success. They find all Rational Assempes against us to be Fruitless: and therefore despairing of ever convincing us like Men, they are resolved to beat our our Brains (if they can) like Beasts.

This is a Character of Papifis infinuated into the Honorable Magistrates of the City of London, not in the time of that dreadful Fire, when that general Consternation might have been a good Plea for an over credulous Accufation; but almost Twenty years after, when the whole Matter had been throughly consider'd. And tho' there were no other Grounds, whereon to build this Charge, besides the Clamour and Affected Jealousies of the People; and the Confession of a Distracted Man, whose Religion was not much of any kind, but still profelledly Protestant. Yet upon these Grounds are the Papists represented, as the Instruments of that dreadful Judgment of the Fire of London, a Wickedness so Execrable, that 'tis not easily to be suppos'd the Crime of Men, but Fiends: Yet the Pulpits are faisf & that the Papifts did it, for the Advantage of their Cause. The People are persuaded, that 'tis from such Hellish Means the Papists expect most Success: and that because they have nothing of Reason whereby to prevail upon Protestants, rather than fail, they are resolv'd to beat out their Brains like Beafts. Strange Exaggerations from such weak Grounds! And if this be not to pass for Misfrepresenting, they must have hard Foreheads, that must even pretend to discharge it from that so deserv'd an Imputation. But however, to this are we forc'd by the Confidence of some Adversaries, who after such Rash Affertions of theirs from the Pulpir, and the loading us with fo much Infamy and Popular Hatred, upon such light Presumptions, are notwithstanding so far from that Christian Duty, of making the least Satisfaction for this so considerable an Injury done both to our Persons and Religion, that they even continue to imprint the Infamy yet deeper in the Hearts of the People, by condemning derming the Complaints of our having been thus unjustly Traduc'd, and pretending, that we cannot produce One clear Inframe of our being Mifrepresented. Is not this to vouch for the Truth of all that has been ever faid against us, and to affirm in one Breath, that, whether as to Oar's Plot, the Mirther of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey, the Firing the City, and whatfoever elfe of this kind, deliver'd out of the Pulpirs, 'tis all True, the Papifes are Guilty of all; and their Complaints of being Misfrepresented is but Vain and Idle. Are these Men, are they Prembers, can they be Christians in earnest, that thus play with the Remember of their Neighbors in the Pulpit, blacken the greatest part of the Christian World, with the worst of Crimes, upon fuch poor Grounds, fuch weak Evidence, and after the evident Fulfity of fome of these Charges, and the great Improbability of others, still go on, and in fome manner affert then over again in Print? I question not, but they so far indeed get their Ends in all this, as to make as Contemprible and Odions; but I think the Afters and Promoters of fuch Unchrifrian Methods, are ftill more Injurious to themselves; and that whilst they endeavor to defame the Religion of their Neighbors by Calamnies, they at the fame time prove themfelves to be no Christians. Certainly these Men are to be pitied. And I wish they would confider, that if their Livelimood comes in by Preaching or Writing Controversie, there are many other Hovelt Ways of getting a Livelihood, and no neceffity of taking this. There's a late Adversary of mine, who has had fome ferious thoughts upon this Subject, and being convine'd, I suppose, of the Unchristian Effects of such Proecedings, he makes this free Declaration for himself in these

Anim. to Repr. words: "I will here take occasion to say a good word of Restrict in state of the "things of this nature, I would make very hard Shifts: If it Control, p. 27. 24 were too late to apply my self to Handicraft Trades, yet.

mey be, I could Dig, or the like: But if I rould not Dig, I would not be affem d to Bog. Perhaps I might get something by turning my Pen another way, and writing of things

where I had more liberty; as by writing Almanach, or many fuch thing, where Militakes will be committed in abun-

[&]quot;dance, and are forgiven in course, and will be sure to do no body

et body any hurt : but to impose upon Men in Books that treat 4 of Divinity, or to accuse Men (from the Pulpit, he should 44 have added) of the greatest Villanies upon vain Reports. weak Prefumptions, or light Probabilities, is one of the laft 4 Dishonest things I would take to : I should think of that. and taking a convenient Stand near the Town, much about "the fame time; and the reason why he that do's the one. " do's not the other, is because all Mens Abilities do not lie "the fame way. Thus this Good Man Meditares and Refolves with himself; 'tis pity he had not thought of this before: for certainly, he's lo far in the right, that Digging, Begging, or making Almanacks, are much more Innocent Employments, than Deluding of Souls; and however Mursbering Men in their Reputation has been so Divine a thing of late Years, yet certainly those, who have their convenient Stands near the Town, are not concern'd in so Extensive a Mischief. And I don't question, but those Few, who have seriously consider'd the weight of this Crime, and the blackness of the Guile, are fo far from going on in that kind of Divinity, that they could wish all that Pains so employ'd, had been spent in Digging or Begging, or making of Almanacks, tho' this, it may be. had never turn'd to so good an Account. However, Mending is never out of Season, and I cannot but commend these good Refolutions, the late, of our good Friend, who, by his requiring nothing more than a Good Example to follow, I perceive, is sufficiently sensible of his Guilt.

Fourth Character of a Pulpit-Papist.

THE Papists have their Emissaries up and down to Preach Good Advice to Schism and Sedition into Peoples Ears. By such Arts Fulp. Caux. 5. as these they infinuse themselves among the poor deluded People of our Separate Congregations, and joyning with them in their Clamours against the Church of England, crying it down for Super-stitious and Popishly affected, they pass for Gifted Brethren, and real Popery is carry'd on by such Disguises.

Here again the Papifts are set forth in a Sermon before the D 2 Hono-

Honorable Judges, as great Hypocrites, Religion Chears, and Impostors, Qualities black enough to make them Odious and Deteftable. For certainly, tho' Dissimulation and Delusion be abominable every where, yet never more, than in Spiritual Matters, and Concerns of the Soul: there being no Impiety possibly greater, than that of Preaching Schissm and Sedition, under the Cloak of Santhity and Religion, and thus, in Sheeps Clothing, to play the Wolves. Yet this is, from the Pulpir, made to be the Character of Papifts, and the Judges are perfuaded, that the Jefnits, under the Difguise of Diffenting Teachers. Preach to the Separate Congregations; and by this Imposture put them upon the greatest of Evils both in Church and State. A Foul Crime! and if True, fufficient to cast the Papifts out. of the number of Christians; but if False, and not as is here fet out, as fufficient on the other fide, to bring the Pulpits under that as black Character of Misrepresenting. This Accufation was fet down in the Advice to the Pulpits, and all the Asfr. to Good Return that is made to it in the Answer, is, as above, That we must consult the Authorities the Preachers went upon in urging this Charge against the Papists. Now who would not have expected, that any Inswerer, zealous in acquitting the Pulpits, would have not only produc'd the Authorities, but likewife have spent a few Lines in making good such Authorities, and proving them to be Authentic beyond exception? The Pulpits. must needs be fensible, that the Crime laid to the Papists, is of the blackest Dye; and that Men who pretend to Conscience. and to Reforming Consciences too, ought not to spread Reports. of their Neighbor, in a Matter of the highest Scandal, but upon Substantial Grounds, and an Evidence of the Guilt; and that'tis the Concern of their Reputation thus to make good all their Proceedings in this kind. This an Apologizer for the Pulpits should have done: But instead of this, he sends us to consult the Quaker Unmask'd, the New Discovery, and in want of these, a Book call'd Foxes and Firebrands : He might likewise have added the Preface to Dr. Temison's late Account of a Conference with A. P. for as far as I can learn, the Quaker Unmask'd, Foxes and Firebrands, and Dr. Tenison's Gubbards, are much of a Piece. Good God! that Men should pretend to teach their Auditory the Goffel, and expound to them the Truth of

Advice, p. 7.

Gad's Word, and when They are thus Challeng'd in a Particular of this moment, then to fly to Foxes and Firebrands, and laying by the Scripture, take refuge in Libels, and Street-Pamphles!

This is a most surprising way of making Apologies for the Pulpits, of such Pulpits too, from whence there has been so many fierce Declamations made, against reading of Legends, believing the Inventions of Men, and trusting to Idle Stories, the Dreams of Melancholy Reclufes. Upon these Topics are the Papifts run down by the Pulpits, derided and expos'd as Men of a light Faith, who exchange the Scripture for these empty Fables. And when a Preacher is warm upon this Subject, then out come the Miracles of the Great Xaverius, the Wonderful Life of St. Mary Magdalen de Pazzi, the Revelations of St. Bridger, &c. And these are made use of to shew, what unlikely Stories the Papifts swallow, and upon what false Grounds they build their Belief. Now, who would not believe, that Those, who make these Investives, should be careful in avoiding, what they pretend to Reform; and be fure not to out-doe the Papifis, in the very thing they condemn them? And yet fee their Fate. Whilft they are drawing out the Character of Papifts in these Colours, they e'en make a most exact Resemblance of themselves; and Protestant Preachers are no sooner Challeng'd in their Pulpit-Narratives, but we are bid confult the Authorities they went upon; and what Authorities are these? We are sent to the Quaker Unmaskd, to the New Discovery, to Foxes and Firebrands: And these are still the Authorieies they go upon. As if these were more Authentic than the Miracles of S. Xaverim, which have been fo strictly Examin'd. that even some pretended Reformers themselves have judg'd them worthy of Credit. And here, while I am upon this Subject, I cannot but admire some Protestant Preachers, Writers, and other otherwise sober Laymen of late, who take upon them thus to Ridicule, and flightingly to wonder at the Papifts, for this their Fond Credulity forfooth, in relation to Old Legends, and Modern Lives of Saints: Whenas, if these same Preachers and Lay-men do but look a little back over their own Shoulders, they cannot but fee yet in fight, fuch a Heap of Monferom Legends, I mean the Perjuries and Contradictory Fables of Oats and Tong, &c. folemnly Preach'd up in Pulpits, by the most Eminent

Eminent Mea of the Nation, and as eagerly fwallow'd by infinit numbers of the People, that they cannot without Confufion confire the Creditivof the Papifes, whilst they confider how deeply they themselves have given such Credit to Impossibilities. And this is very observable in the way, that there is scarce any thing in all those Books objected upon this score against the Papifes, whether Anciem or Modern Legends, but however incredible it may appear, yet generally is all in order to a good End, and to the working Christian Effects in the Reader; scarce a Miracle related, but raises the Admiration of God's Power, his Goodne fi and Merey; scarce a Passage, but is a Recommendation of some Verue, an Encouragement a. gainst Vice, &c. and cannot be read without a great Spiritual Advantage to every unprejudic'd Christian. In such things as these it is the Papisiare condemn'd for over-credulom; tho' even as to all thefe too, the Church lays no Obligation on any. of Assenting or Subscribing to the Truth of them; but allows them to be read, as it do's other History, to which every one gives credit, in proportion to the Ambority which they find for what is related. But whilft the Papifts are thus reproach'd, for being of too hafty a Belief in things of this Nature, fee which way the Protestants lean: They are taught not to be 100 Credulow in things relating to God, to the Works of his Power and Goodness, &c. No; here they are bid be Caucious, to be Prudent, not to Trust to others; but be fare keep close to their own Seuse and Reason, and not to believe Rashly or Blindly. But then, let them but turn on the other side, and let the Matter be nothing of God or Heaven; but against Popery and the Papists; here They believe without Refirmint : there's no Miracle too great, no Extravagancy fo Improbable, no Legend so full of Contradictions, but 'tis receiv'd without scruple, and as greedily swallow'd, as easily believ'd a and the very Pulpirs too, that know how to cry down the Papifes for an over-credidity in Matters of Piety and Devotion. shall now in Matters of Defamation, of Malice, of Interest, tending to the Ruin of their Neighbor, tell how to be as Credulous as any. And tho' they condemn the Papifes, for appealing to Councils, the Relations of Holy Fathers, and the Examination of Commissioners, in taking up Miracles upon their Credit; yet when

when they themselves are put in mind of the Improbable and Im. possible Stories, they have help'd to spread from their Pulpies. they without Blushing fly to the Authority of Foxes and Firebrands, Proclamations and Votes of Parliament, as if thefe were more Infallible than those others; and as if the Preaching and Believing Legends of Malice and Envy, were Marks of a True Christian , when so receive Miracles in order to the improvement of Piery and a Good Life, are made to be so Ridicalour and Amicbriftian. I must beg the Reader's Pardon for this little Digreffion; 'tis a Subject of which the Pulsis often rings, and is as often objected by Procestant Writers, and so not unworthy of a short Remark for the shewing the Perversenefs of their way of Reasoning : and especially too, because I shall have an occasion of referring to it afterwards, before the close of this Discourse

Fifth Character of a Pulpit-Papist.

THE different Orders of Religion among the Papills, are Good Advice to neisher beeser nor worfe than fo many Socts, and feveral Pulp. Caut. 3. Casts of Religion; only they have that advantage in managing their Divisions, which we have not; to pack up their Fanatics in Convents and Cloysters, and fo bring them under some kind of Rale and Government.

then as to that where Thus were the Papiles fee out in a Sermon at Whirehall in the Year 1679, in which the Prember being defirous to take off that Foul Blemish of so many Seets and Divisions rending the Protestant Church of England, inconfistent with the Unity of Christ's True Church, and so often objected against them by Catholics, falls into that common Topic of covering the Defects of his own Church by Calamniating that of his Neighbor: and therefore he boldly makes up to his Auditory, and tells them, That the Unity the Papifts boaft of in their Communion, is but a Presence; whereas, Tays he, They have really more Divisions in their Religion, sharehey charge ours with; and then goes on in the words of the Character shove cited: In which he Represents the Charch of Rome, 17 To be divided into ariz many

many Setts, and different Cafes of Religion. 2. That the different Orders of Religion are neither better nor worfe, than fo many Secho And that the only Advantage of that Church above Pracfams; is, that they pack up their Fanatics into Convents, fo to bring them under Government. Now what Preseftant was there in his Auditory, or what such Reader of his Sermon, reflecting what the Sells and different Cafes of Religion, and what the fo call'd Fanaticks are here in England, but would prefently receive this Notion imprinted as a Truth in his Head; that as in in England, fo likewife in the Church of Rome, are there different Sects of Religion, and Fanatics to divide it, but only that there they are shut up in Convents for better Order? This is what the Preacher plainly and politively afferts, and whofoever takes him at his word, must necellarily believe fo. But because this is nothing better nor worse, than an Absolute Falshood, 'twas therefore set down in the Advice to the Pulpits as an unjust Character, and a Mifrepresentation of the Papists; and Caution given of it upon that fcore, as a thing to be avoided by all Honest, Sincere, Christian Preachers, who desire to speak nothing of themselves, nor against their Neighbors, but the down-right Truth.

However the Apologizer for the Pulpits in his Answer. pag. 11. being refolv'd to Vindicate, and bring off all that has been faid in those Chairs, as if never any thing had been rashly bolted out there, comes with a Let m try what ground the Preacher had for Such Affertions: And then as to that where the Preacher says, Their Orders among the Papists are so many Sells; that is, says the Answerer, So many distinct Bodies, that having different Founders, Rules, Habits, and often Opinions, by which an Emulation is begot betwixt Order and Order, they become divided among themselves. Would not a School-boy have been Scourg'd for such a sleeveles, frivolous Excuse? The Preacher, without mincing it, fays, That the different Orders of Religion among ft the Papists, are neither better nor worse than so many Sells; that is, fays the Apologizer, So many distinct Bodies, &c. How low are we fall'n below the Pulpit-Chara-Eter! As if Divisions in Religion, and different Setts, were nothing but so many distinct Bodies, having different Founders, Rules, &c. If a Preacher of the Carbolic Communion should in

the like terms positively declare in a Sermon, That the Two Universities, and every Colledge in them, wherein are generally Educated and fitted for the Pulpit all the Parsons in England, are neither better nor worse than the Seminaries of so many different Sects and several Cases of Religion, and the Fellows are so many Fanatics pack'd up in an Enclosure under Rule : I don't question but the Town would soon be fill'd with the News of fuch an Impostor, for being so Impudent in infusing fuch False Notions into his Hearers. And would not he have an Excellent Apologizer to help him out, if another to vindicate the Passage, should Print in his behalf, & say, That by the Members of the Two Universities being so many Sects and different Casts of Religion, the Preacher only meant, So many distinct Bodies, that having different Founders, Rules, Habits, and often Opinions, by which an Emulation is begot betwixt University and University, Colledge and Colledge, they become divided among themselves, and when occasion is offer'd, do actually war one upon another in their may? What would the World fay of fuch Doings as thefe, but only condemn the Preacher for rashly aspersing such Bodies of Men, and the Vindicator for a vain Trifler, in publishing fuch an Idle Apology? And yet this is our Case, it being well known to any one, that has but a grain more of Truth than what he has learn'd from the Pulpits, that those feveral Religiom Orders amongst Catholics, notwithstanding their different Founders, Rules, Habits, School-Opinions, and Emulation, do live as entirely within the Communion of the Same Church, embrace and teach all the Same Articles of Faith, fay the same Creed, Preach, Pray, and Administer the Sacraments in one anothers Churches, and are every way in as perfect a Union as the Two Universities, which with their different Founders, Rules, Habits, School-Opinions, and Emulation, are yet Members of the fame Communion, and subject to the same Church of England. And then let the World judge, what a great Truth that was of this Preacher, afferting These to be so many Sects and different Cases of Religion. Dr. Sherlock could have told him, That Schifmatics (or Sectaries) in the Church, are just as Rebels in a Kingdom, not as part of it, but as open and profess'd Enemies : and consequently, that the different Corporations and Bodies of Men here in London, under different Founders, Rules and Practices, might, with the same colour of Reason, be Preach'd up for so many Rebels, as the Religious Orders for so many Sees; whilst These are only so many different Parts of the Church, as Those are of

the Kingdom. But now for the Fanatics in Convents.

The Preacher declar'd, that in the Church of Rome they have Fanaties too; but they take care to flut them up in Convents. By what is already faid, the Reader may perceive. that fuch as are in Convents in the Church of Rome, are Men. who embracing a Retir'd Life, dedicate themselves to the Service of God, in Praying, Fasting, Mortification, and the other Exercises of a Pious Christian, some according to the Institution of S. Benedict, others of S. Francis, others of S. Dominie, &c. which however different in the Prattice of a Religious Life, yet are all in perfect Obedience to the same Church-Authority, and of the Same Belief; as may be seen here in England, where there are Monks of S. Benedict's Order. Friers of S. Francis, &c. and yet These are so far from making any Divisions in the Church, of which they are Members, that they all acknowledge one and the fame, as their Common Mother, and are only as different Parts, not dividing, but making up the Whole. This may be feen in Queen Dowager's Chappel at Somerfet-house, in which Officiate Monks, Friars, Dominicans, Jesuits and Clergy, that is, so many different Orders. of Men, and yet without any difference in Religion, or difagreement in Faith. Now how unlike is this, to what the Preacher delivers! How different are These, from what is commonly here understood, and the Church of England calls Fanatics? But however the Apologizer is to bring him off? And therefore Fanaticism, says he, is a general Name, and comprebends init Superstition and Enthusiasm. So that Religious Men in Convents are Fanatics for sooth, because they are alted by some suppos'd Revelations, Visions, Raptures, and unaccountable Impulses, What Controversial Stuff is this! Why, at this rate he might make Fanatics of all the Patriarchs and Prophets, of S. Fofeph, S. Peter and S. Paul, and the rest of the Apostles; and most of all of S. John, whose whole Book of Revelations is nothing now. it feems, but so much Fanaticism; Marry, well-fare fuch Fanatics: I wish the Church-of-England-men were such Fanatics too; and were acted a little more by fuch Visions, Revelations and

and Divine Impulses, instead of those we have seen of late Years, when the Visions of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey, and the Suggestions of Parson Tong and Oats, with some other Helps not altogether Divine, mov'd the Pulpits as strongly and Fanatically, as if all had come directly from Heaven. But see now whither we are driven by the Conduct of a close Vindicator. The Preacher told his Auditory, 1. That in the Church of Rome there are really more Divisions, than they charge Ours with. 2. That their Religious Orders are neither better nor worfe, than fo many Sects, and feveral Cafts of Religion. 3. That they have their Fanatics pack'd up in Convents. And now upon the management of the whole Matter by the Vindicator, 'tis all funk into this: That the Religious Orders are diftint Bodies, having different Founders, Rules, &c.. And that in their Convents, some are afted by supposed Illuminations, Raptures, and unaccountable Impulses. Who could ever have fall'n into this Account, without the affiftance of fuch an Expounder! And do's he think in earnest, that the Auditory understood it, as he has now laid it out? He knows they are not us'd to fuch favourable Constructions in things relating to the Papifes; they may make things worse indeed, but seldom, I fear, take off from any thing they hear thus politively afferted in the Pulpic. And therefore, considering how different this Notion is from what those Words of the Preacher, according to the general and vulgar acceptance, do import, he must give me leave to fet down those Three Affertions of the Pulpit, for so many Clear Instances of most Foul Misrepresenting.

Sixth Character of a Pulpit-Papist.

I N the Roman Church is (the Sacrament) must now be no longer a Representative, but a Real, Propisiatory Sacrifice; and Christ's Natural Body must be brought down from Heaven upon a Thousand Altars at once, and there really broken,—and his Blood actually spile a Thousand times every Day.

1bidem.

Thus is this Doctrin of Catholics render'd in a Sermon at Oxford 1679, and in these few words are Two things Fassy shewn.

shewn, 1. The Sacrifice of the Altar is made to be no longer a Representative Sacrifice : whereas Catholics believe, that it is Representative. 2. That Christ's Body is really broken, and his Blood actually spile upon the Altar: whereas Catholics are taught. that this is done only Sacramentally or Mystically. And what's the Plea of the Apologizer? Only, that this is not positively asferred of the Papifts Doctrin, but only a Natural Inference, and an Arguing against them upon their own Principles. And this is apparent, because, says he, the words Now and Must be, shew what the Preacher meant. To such a nice Point is the Vindicator reduc'd, to brit off the Preacher: fo that to all fuch as, at that Sermon, did not understand the virtue of that Now and Must be, there are these Two Falsties suggested of the Papifts: and Protestant awkward Reasoning is set out for True Catholic Doctrin: which is as bad Mifrepresenting as can 'Tis not my Province here to examin the Truth of fuch Reasoning and Inferences: but yet, I fancy, there are few Men. of Sense, who don't see throughly the weakness of such Dedultions; whilft 'tis fo easily reconcileable with Reason and Scripture, and fo intelligible, that Christ really Present in the Sacrament may be offer'd to God upon the Altar by the Hands of the Priest, in Remembrance of the same Christ offering himfelf a Victim upon the Cross for the Redemption of Man: and consequently, that the Sacrifice of the Altar is Representative Epil. to Trag. of that upon the Crofs. Mr. Thorndike never scrupled the least 1.3.6.5. p. 11. at this, expresly owning the Elements chang'd into the Body and Blood of Christ, to be truly the Sacrifice of Christ upon the Cross. and to be both Propitiatory and Impetratory; and yet never deny'd it to be perform'd likewise in Remembrance of Christ Crucified. The other is not more difficult to be conceiv'd, viz. How Christ's Body may be Really present in this Sacrament, and yet his Body not Really broken there, nor his Blood actually fpile : fince 'tis not Present there Corporeally, but Sacramentally only; which manner of Presence is no more consistent with real Breaking or Spilling, than are Spirits, or the Glorified Bodies of the Bleffed, which tho' real and substantial Bodies still, are not withstanding not at all susceptible of those Corporeal Accidents. But however this may be obvious to any unbias'd Judgment; yet we are, it feems, to be expos'd, according to every Man's Perverse

Perverse Notions; and every little half-par'd Divine is to set us out under all the Groffest Absurdities, which he pretends are in our Doctrin, but are really nothing, but the rough thoughts of his own Inventive Brain: and if this be to pass for True Representing in a Pulpit, God defend all good Christians from the Edifications of such Truths.

Seventh Character of a Pulpit-Papist.

Opery puts out the Understandings of those of her own Commus Good Advice to nion, and tears out the Hearts of all others: whom she cannot Pulp. Caut. 3. deceive, she will destroy. The Absurdity of Auricular Confession is endless, where a Man unlades bimself of all his Sins, by whispering them into Priefer Ears. Likewife Transubstantiation, where Men must renounce all their Five Senses. The Pope's Infallibility keeps a good decorum with the rest. He alone cannot err, and all others, without some of his affifeance, cannot but err.

After this manner was Popery describ'd in a Preface to a Sermon at Guild-hall 1679. and so much to a Protestant purpose, that were it such a Religion, as is in these few Lines defcrib'd, 'twere nothing less than the Duty of every Reasonable Christian to protest against it. But as long as these Deformities are only the Contrivances of her. Disingenuous Charactermaking Adversaries, they only serve as an Argument to confirm her Professors in their Religion, whilst they behold it Attaqued only by the Unchristian Artifices of Passion and Imposture. And let the Reader see how much these are concern'd in this Character, in which there are as many Calumnies as Lines.

1. It afferts, That Popery puts out the Understanding of

those of her own Communion.

This is false; since 'tis certain, that Carbolics have the same liberty of using and improving their Understanding, as the Members of any other Christian Society in the World; and there are none of her Deferters what soever, that have half so many Books, Catechisms, Commentaries, Expositions, &c. for Instructing their Members in all the Mysteries of Faith, and Practical.

Duties

Duties of a Christian, as They; and if this be purring out the Understandings of those of her own Communion, whilst it takes fo much care for the making them understand their Religion; then certainly those that help Men to fee better, may be as truly faid, to put out their Eyes. There's none certainly but knows, that who foever will be a Christian, must submit bis Understanding to the Belief of such Mysteries as are above it; this Catholics are taught to do: and Protestants too, if they have Christian Faith, must do the like. S. Paul read this Lesson long ago to the Corimbians, 2 Ep. 10. 5. where he teaches them to Bring into captivity every Thought to the Obedience of Christ. This captivity of our Understanding to Christ, and to the Mysteries he taught, is an improving, and illuminating the Understanding, and no putting of it out. And if it be upon this fcore, he lays this Scandal upon us, let him but take a Jew along with him, and, upon the fame ground, he'll fee as much done for S. Paul. 'Tis our comfort still, that in all things touching Faith, we have God and his Holy Spirit affifting in his Catholic Church to direct us: while we fubmit to this, we go fafe and Rationally, and being taught to underfrand all thus propos'd to the best of our Capacity, there's no danger of our Understanding being put out.

2. Popery tears out the Hearts of all others (out of her Com-

munion;) whom she cannot deceive, she will destroy.

This is false too, since tho' Catholies are bid to go and Teach all Nations, as Christ commanded his Apostles, and consequently their Successors the Pastors of his Church, to the end of the World; yet where Men are so obstinate, as to reject all Instructions, they are taught to go elsewhere, and only to pity and pray for such blind Souls, but not to descroy them. 'Tis true, in the Catholic Church care is taken, to preserve all such as are her Members, firm in her Communion; and there are not wanting Threats to keep the Inconstant from being Missed into Error; as likewise Punishments to reduce such as leave her, and blindly run after False Guides. And if for this reason she must be said to tear out their Hearts, and descroy such as she cannot deceive: what is to be the Character of this Preacher's Church, which, by consent of Bishops, is senced with such Laws, as punishes with Loss of Goods, Imprisonment, and Death, not

only those who leave her Communion, but likewise those too who never were Members of it. This is a Cruelty not to be paralell'd amongst the worst of Christians. I cannot fay, but that Rash Zeal, Headlong Revenge, or Detestable Avarice, may have burried some of ours upon such Barbarons Attempts; but certainly never did any Christians deliberately and with Counsel, thus deeply engage themselves in Blood. 'Tis one thing to fled Blood in the heat of Fury and Passion, another thing to do it by Law, and if ours are thus to be condemn'd of Cruelty for some Rash and unaccountable Practices of this kind, which we detest upon Reflection; certainly others have a better Title to this Infamous Mark; who with fuch Severity, both in Goods, Liberry and Life, punish those with Deliberation, who never were of their Communion; and are so zealous in maintaining those Laws in force, by which they own themselves Bloody by Profession.

3. The Absurdity of Auricular Confession is endless, where a Man unlades himself of all his Sins, by whispering them into

Priests Ears.

This again is a Calumny and Misrepresentation, since no Catholics teach, that only Whispering Sins in the Ears of a Priest is sufficient for their Remission. They own indeed Confession to a Priest in order to Absolution, and the same is allowed by the Church of England; but besides this Whispering, they require likewise a True and Hearty Sorrow, joyn'd with a Firm Purpose of Amendment, and a Sincere Resolution of avoiding, thro'the help of God's Grace, all Sins and the occasion of them for the suture: and this I hope, as no body will deny to be a proper Means, in order to Forgiveness; so likewise every one will see how unsincere this Preacher was in saying, That a Manualades himself of all his Sins by whispering them into Priests ears, To make his Followers believe the Papists to be so Sottish, as to think their Sins forgiven by a Whisper only.

4. Of Transubstantiation, where Men must renounce all their

Five Senses at once.

How is this true, that we must renounce all our Five Senses in the belief of this Mystery; since, if we follow our Hearing, which is the Sense by which Fairb comes, we are oblig'd to believe it? Christ's Words expressly significe and declare, that the

the Sacrament is his Body. These Words we bear deliver'd to us by those, whom He has appointed to Teach and Instruct the Flock, to wit, the Pastors of Christ's Church: these Words we fee likewise and read in the Holy Scripture. So that if we follow our Ears and our Eyes directed by the Word of God, we are bound to believe this Mystery, and consequently do not renounce all Five at once. And thus, whilst we let both our Senses and Reason be immediately directed by God's Word, which is Infallible, we more Reverence the Scriptures, and Believe upon better Grounds, than Protestants, who let Natural Objects, ever about Mysteries of their Faith, have the direction of their Senses, in which they are so often deceiv'd, rather than the Word of God, which cannot deceive them. We acknowledge, that to frame a Judgment of the Nature or Substance of a thing, we must depend upon the Information of Sense, and that the Common and Natural way, is to Judge according to the Relation the Senses give, from the External and Nataral Accidents of the thing. But if we defire to frame a True Judgment, of what is the Nature and Substance of fuch an Object, not according to a Natural Being, but according to the Divine Power, and what it may have of Supernatural; the Senses ought not to be laid aside, but we must consider here too the Information These give, not now from the Natural Accidents, but from the Word of God, and the Divine Revelation; for the Natural Substance of the thing be connected with, and best known by its Natural Qualities, yet a Supernaeural Being not fo; and therefore This is better known from what the Senfes tell us from God's Word, and Divine Revelation. than from the External Accidents and Natural Qualities of the thing. I illustrate this by an Instance in another matter: If I have a Present sent me in a Letter by a Friend, and I intend to make a Judgment of the True Nature of it, and What it is ; I cannot do this without the affiftance of my Senfes. But then These may inform me Two ways; either by Looking upon the thing it felf, (which at present I suppose is a Transparent Stone) observing every Cast of the Light, how Pale, &c. or by Reading the Letter, which being fent from an Excellent Artiff, gives a full Account of it; as likewife Hearing What the Bearer fays, whom I know to be a skilful Jeweller. Now in both

both these ways I use my Senses in order to Judge of the Prefent, as to its Nature and Value. If I take the Information of my Senfes, from the View of the Stone in it felf; I Judge it, to the best of my Skill to be no Precious Stone but some Counterfeit or Peble : If I take the Information my Senses give me from the Reading the Letter, and Hearing the Artist; I Judge it to be a True Diamond, upon their Authority and greater Skill, who being of known Honesty, do unfeignedly give me this Assurance. Now in which Judgment of these ought I in Prudence finally to acquiese? Certainly in this last. And yet in so doing, I hope I should not renounce all my Five Senses at once. No, even in this Judgment too I should depend upon my Senses. And if in such a Case as this I prudently form my Judgment, from the Account my Senses give me of such Mens Authority and Knowledge, rather than from my own, because the Nature of the Thing before me, consists in something above my Skill: Certainly, when the Question is, What is the Substance or Essence of a thing, not Natural, but Reveal'd to be Miraculom, and according to the Divine Power and Ordinance? the Safest Judgment ought to be fram'd, not from what my Senses tell me of the Natural Accidents, but from what They tell me of God's Word, and the Divine Affarance ; because, as Dr. Sherlock fays, (Preserv. against Pop. p. 29.) We may reasonably conclude, that God understands the Reasons and Nature of things, better than we. Since therefore my Senses affure me from Scripeure and the Pastor's of God's Church, that the Sacrament is Christ's Body: I am bound in Reason to Judge, it Is fo; rather than from the Natural Accidents, to Judge it to be Bread. So that in thus Believing this Mystery, we do not Renounce, but Follow our Senses.

Fifthly, The Pope alone cannot Err, and All others, without

some of his Assistance, cannot but Err.

This again is absolutely Fasse: For the Catholies Believe, that the Catholie Church, whether Dissure, or in its Representatives, viz. a General Assembly of Bishops under their Head the Bishop of Rome, thro' the Divine Assistance of the Holy Spirit, cannot Err in declaring Matters of Faith: and some School-Divines are of Opinion, that the Pope is affished with a like Infallible Direction, even at other times. Yet

never did any Cabolico Teach or Believe, that all others, without the Popo's Allicance, were under a Necessity of Erring. No Desermination indeed of others, without his Consent, are of Foresor Obligatory on the Whole Charch, no more than is a Vote of Parliament, without the Approbation of the King, a Law to the Nation: Yet there's no necessity of Concluding them Palse and Erromous; but only Not Authoric. Protessians believe their own Church not to be Infallible; and yet they don't think it to the under a Necessity of Erring. Why therefore must it be charg'd upon us, because we believe the Members of our Church, without their Head, to be Fallible, that Therefore They cannot but Err? This therefore is a most Nlogical and Absurd Consequence, such as the Apologizer himfels knows not how to justifie, and yet he has not Goodness enough to acquir us from so soul a Calumny.

Eighth Character of a Pulpit-Papist.

Dr. Standish

TE is professedly edissied in Ignorance by his Church, Praying and Prophesying in an Unknown Tongue. They make no other use or account of Confession, than what professed Drunkards do of Vomiting.

Thus is his Religion describ'd in a Sermon before the Judges at Hereford 168%. but most abusively. 1. For tho' the Mass is faid in Latin by the Priefts, yet the People haveit translated into English; they have it expounded in several Books at large, and are taught to understand, and have a true Sense of what is done; fo that if they are Ignorane, 'tis to be imputed to their own Neglect, and not to any Defign in their Church, which is so careful in providing all necessary Means for the avoiding that Inconvenience. But of this more afterwards. But his Church, belides Praying, Prophefies 100, fays the Preacher, in an Unknown Tongue. Here the Apologicer p. 20. is put to it, to fave the Credit of the Preacher: He owns that by Prophelying is meant in S. Paul, 1 Cor. 14. Expounding the Scripture and Articles of Faith to the People, and to be the fame as Preaching : and knowing, that Carbohis do this in the Palgar Language; if the

the Presenter be understood in this common Sense of the Word, he cannot excuse him, from abusing his Auditory with a Calumny. But, says the Apologizer, it do's not appear to me that the Preacher here understood it of vulgar Preaching, becamse he knew it to be otherwise. Marry, if They never Preach'd contrary to what they knew, this would be a good Rule. But suppose he did not; yet he imposes upon his Heavers, whilst he afterts a thing of the Papists, which in the common acceptation of the Word is absolutely False; and yet leaves it to them to be taken as they please. And therefore whilst he says absolutely, that They Prophesses in an Unknown Tongue, which is the same as Presching, he Missepresents the Papists.

2. They make no other use or account of Confassion, than what

profess'd Drunkards do of Vomiting.

This is a most Putid Calumny: and the Vindicator is fo fensible of it, p. 21. that he dares not defend, what the Preacher afferts; but only, that so it is in the Practice of many of their Church. This indeed we don't doubt, but many in Pratrice abuse Confession, as they do all other Good things : but how different is it to fay, That many Papil's abuse Confession. and That the Papills absolutely make N.O.O.THER wie of Confession, than what profess'd Drunkards do of Vomiting. The former, lifear is too Tene, but the later is Palfe, and a thing that no modest Man can say, without Blushing, out of a Pulait. It may be as truly faid, That the Ministers of the Church of England make no other use of Preaching, than what the Profes'd Enemies of the Crown do of Libelling, viz. to fill the People with Fears and Jealousies, and disaffest them towards the King and Government. And then after such an Aspersion, what a Comeoff would it be, to fay, I mean this only of the Practice of fome of that Profession? This is the Case.

Ninth Character of a Pulpit-Papift.

1. HE pays his Devotions to Saimts Cananiz'd for Money and J. Turner ib.

Treason. 2. In his Church they Pray to the Crucifix
of Wood or Stone, as well as to Christ himself, and attribute as
much Satisfaction and Expiation to it, as they do to the Blood of

their Cruciss d Redeemer. 3. Their Confession, instead of keeping up a Wholsom Discipline, is the way to corrupt it, and tends to the Debauching both Lasty and Clergy.

This is Popery, as Painted out at Lincolns-Inn, Sep. 29. 168 3. As to the First Point, it is only infinuated by the Preacher, with an It is not lawful to Pray, &c. which is as good as an Affertion to the Hearers, viz. That the Papifts do Pray to Saints Canoniz'd for Treason. The Vindicator, to make this good, proves First, That it may so happen, that Saints may be Canoniz'd for Treason. Which is as much to the purpose. as for one to fay, That the Church-of-England-men are Corrupters of God's Word, because, 'tis possible they may be so; as being in their Principles Fallible, as to what they Teach and Preach to their Flock. Secondly, he'll prove that it has been done; and then comes in the next Line with an Instance, in which it had like to have been done, as he fays, but was not done. Laftly, he fays, that Thomas a Becker was Canoniz'd for Rebellion, because he adher'd to the Pope against his Prince. No, 'twas for his Vertuom Life and Martyrdom, and the attestation of his Sanctity by undeniable Miracles. 'Tis not adhering to the Pope is enough to be Canoniz'd after Death. But if adhering to the Pope was Rebellion in that Bishop, what do's he think of a Doctor, who adheres to a Neighboring State, against his Liege Prince? And what of Those others here at home, who help to spread, and are so satisfied in Seditiom Libels, delign'd on purpose against the King and Government? Besides their Industry to uphold, in open oppofition to their Sovereign, a Device, which was laid by ill Men. on design to exclude his Present Majesty from the Crown? If Thomas à Becket was a Traitor, for adhering to the Pope in fome Ecclefiaftical Privileges, how far from Traitors and Rebels are Thefe, who joyn Hands with declar'd Traitors, and espouse the same Cause against their Prince? How might this be fet out, if there were but Ten thousand Pulpits to Paint it to the best Advantage?

2. They Pray to a Crusifix of Wood or Stone, as well as to Christ bimself, and attribute as much Satisfaction to it, as to the Blood

of Christ.

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This is every word an Infamous Falshood. And tho' the Vindicator here to acquit the Preacher, from casting so unworthy, and worse than Heathenish Scandal upon us, appeals to the Words and Forms of some of our Prayers; and then fays, That if Words will make it plain, the Preacher was not mistaken, pag. 24. Yet this is so childish a Plea, that me-thinks it ought to be beneath a Divine, especially a Man of Conscience, to charge fo Gross an Abomination upon such a Frothy Pretext. For what if there are some Words in our Addresses, that, taken literally, import as much? Is this any more than what is found in Scripture, Deut. 32. 1. where Moses thus cries out. Give ear, Oye Heavens, and I will speak; and hear, O Earth, the words of my mouth? Is Moses, for this Form, presently to be accus'd of Calling upon the Material Heaven and Earth to hear him? If this way of Arguing were enough, pray, what might be faid of the Church of England too? A Controvertist with a Forehead to the Temper of one of Those who makes up against us, might politively accuse her in her Solemn Devotion, and most Religious Way of Worship, of Addressing themselves to the Sun and Moon, Stars, Showrs, and Winds; and calling upon. to their Assistance, the Birds, the Beasts, and the Fishes, And then for to make all this good beyond exception, he has no more to do, than to make this Plea: that, This being a Charge of Words and Forms, we must know, whether the Charge be True or False, by considering those Forms; and if Words will make it plain, the Arguer is not mistaken. For see all this in their Canticle Benedicite in the Morning Prayer. What Stuff is this? And yet these are some of the Methods, which the Church of England takes up to justifie her felf, to defame her Mother-Church, and to fill the World with Confusion.

3. Making a Particular Confession of our Sins to Men, instead of keeping up wholsom Discipline, is the way to corrupt it, and tends

to the Debauching both Lairy and Clergy.

To see whither an Indiscreet Zeal, and Blind Passion hurries Men, even to the blackning their own Church, whilst they inveigh against their Neighbors! Thus infamously is Confession painted out; and yet this very Auricular Confession was allow'd to all, and at all times, as a good Protestant Practice, in the Pirst Common-Prayer-Book of Edward the Sixth. And the Church

Church of England now at this time refuses no forces Confession, as the Expounder of her Doctrins says, p. 42. wherever Public or Private. And even now in her present Livingy, is the Admister order'd, in the Visitation of the Sink, to move the Sick Person to make a Special Confession of his Sins. Certainly if it were true, as the Preacher says, that Confession tends to the Debauching both Lairy and Clergy, his Church is very much to blame, for appointing such a Preparative for Death, and ordering its Members thus to be Debauch'd at the last hour. But this I consider as the Preacher's Heat, who instead of reproving some Abuses, thus blindly falls foul upon the Best of Institutions. And the Apologizer has the Grace to follow him.

Tenth Character of a Pulpit-Papist.

W. Wray th. T HE Churches Interest is the Center of Their Religion, and Their Consciences eurn upon the same Pin. Every thing is Pione, Conscientions and Meritoriom, that makes for their Cause.

In this Colour was Popery let out in the Year 1682. A time when the Church of England was with fuch blind Zeal and Devotion both in Desk and Pulpit pursuing her own Imeneft in the linjust Defeating the Papists, that if the Preacher had turn'd his Eyes nearer home, he might have seen Himself, and his Klearers, an Instance of that Crime, he was even then charging upon his Adversaries. And tho' the Apologizer will have this True of the Papifts, by a wrested Interpretation of a Constitution of the Fathers of the Society, contrary to the plain meaning of it. Yet after that and all he can fay he cannot but own it to be a received Maxim amongst all, even the Loofest of our Divines and Casnists, that No Evil is to be done, that Good may come of it. And there's no Protestant but, upon Resection, may call to mind, how Religiously the Catholies of this Nation have observ'd it, who, for so many Years, have been excluded the most considerable Places of Honor, Trust and Profit, which might have been fo much to their own Private Advantage, as likewise to that of their Church; and yet have quietly and constantly quitted them all, rather than do an ill thing, take Oaths,

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Tefls, or go to Church, against their Conscience. Thus have they afted like the Best of Christians in the face of the World, without respect to the Interest of themselves or their Church; and yet, upon I know not what Speculation and Pulpie-Inserences, are they most unjustly render'd, as Men without Conscience, as moving only upon Interest, and scrupling at nothing, may making the worst of things Meritoriom, so it be but for the Advantage of Mother-Church. Wieked Men of his Church, as of any other, may act upon such Principles, but to set out his Religion in these Colours, is a most Abusive Stander, and more becoming the Rudeness of Sneet-Lethness, than the Gravity and Sincerity, that ought to be in the Pulpie.

Eleventh Character of a Pulpit Papist.

1. If E changes Scripture into Legends. 2. Sacraments into N. Bisby ib.

Shews, Prinsts into Puppers. 3. Preaches Purgatory
instead of Repensance. 4. Faction instead of Faith; never
minds the Lawfulness of the Means, provided the thing be but
done.

Thus was the Papifi drawn in 1683. but without Trub or Charity: every Line being either absolutely False, or drawn with so much Disingenuity, that no more would be requir'd to make the Best of things Ridicalous. For how do's the Papift change the Scripture into Legends: when he is commanded by his Church, to own the Seripture as the Word of God, and obliged to affent to all therein deliver'd, as of Divine Auchority, and of necessity to be believ'd with a Divine Faith : whilst for Legends, tho' he may read them if he pleases, as he do's other Histories, yet he is not bound by his Church or Religion, to give affent to, or believe any one Paffage, in any Legend whatfoever? This the Apologizer understood very well, pag. 23. where he proves out of Bellarmine and Canus, that according to our own Principles, all these things contain'd in the Lives of Saints, tho' mention'd even in the Canonization, depend upon Himun Testimony, as to particular Matters of Fact, and confequently are subject to Error. And therefore no sufficient ground. ground for any Point of Faith, which can be built on nothing less than Divine Authority. And the some of these are inserted into our Offices, yet they are not there propos'd (as likewise Particular Revelations) as the Scripture is, to wit, as matter of Faith, but only as a Relation of some History, in the Reading of which, some Spiritual Advantage may be reap'd; as is at large discours'd above. Which is very different from what the Preacher says, that be changes Scripture into Legends.

2. How do's he change the Sacraments into Shows, when in his Church the Sacraments are not only Shewn, but likewife care taken, that they be duly Administred to all her Members? The Apologizer pretends the Charge to be True; because the Cup is shew'd to the People, which they don't partake of ; and the Hoft elevated at Mass, and carry'd in Procession. And might not a Yew here step in, and with this Argument pretend, that Christ Crucifi'd was another Show upon Calvary, while he was there expos'd for fome hours upon the Cross to the view of the World? But all this is nothing but a Method to teach Atheifts, how to make the greatest Mysteries of Chriflianity Ridiculous. We know the Benefit of that Oblation Christ made of his Body and Blood upon the Cross, and likewife of that he Instituted at his Last Supper, where he gave his Body and Blood after an Unbloody manner, under the Forms of Bread and Wine for the Remission of Sins; and which is now daily repeated in the Church, according to the Command of Christ, which he gave to his Apostles, when he said to them. DO THIS in Remembrance of me; We know the Benefit there is in this Continual Remembrance. And those, who make a Show of this, are within one Step of those Unbelieving Jews, who made a Show of Christ in his Passion, when 'twas said to them, Behold the Man.

3. As for the Third, of Preaching Purgatory instead of Repentance, 'tis absolutely False, inasmuch as in the plain import of the words, it imprints this Notion in the Hearers; viz. That the Papists don't Preach Repentance to the People, but instead of this they Preach Purgatory. This, I say, is False, and so evidently, that the Apologizer dares not vindicate the Preacher in so foul a Calumny: and therefore instead of what the Preacher afferts, the Vindicator minces the matter, and pre-

tends

tends only, that the Dostrin of Purgatory invalidates that of Repentance. Which too is False in it ielf, fince we see Carbolies both in their Lives, their Books and Sermons, urge the Necessary of Repentance as much and as effectually as Protestants. And tis much more False as to Preaching, since amongst so many Sermons I have been at, both Abroad, and in our own Country, I have heard Repentance so often press'd to the People; and Purgatory never so much as mention'd, unless it were to shew the insufferable Torments of the Place, and how great the hazard is, even of getting thither. And amongst the Printed Sermons of Spaniards, French, Portuguese, &c. that are extant in Latin, I challenge the Apologizer to find one that so sets out Purgatory to the People, as to make them neglect Repentance: and if he do's, I'll be bound to shew him a Hundred for his One, that enforcethe Duty of Repening, without the least

hint of Purgatory, or their confiding in it.

4. He fays, We Preach Fattion instead of Faith, &c. This the Preacher faid of the Papifts, at a time, when the Church of England had been affifting a Faction about Four Years, with all the help the Pulpit could give them, in Confecrating their Villanies, and finding Arguments to gain them Credit, for the deluding the People. And tho' they cannot be Advis'd to be more Cautious for the future, without an Apology appearing in their behalf; yet I hope, 'tis not without some Sense and Shame; especially fince they have seen the Cart and Pillory so often appearing in Confutation of those Truths that were then so often Dispens'd to the People with the Gospel. As for the Fastion they can discover in Our Preaching, let them do their best, to find even balf so much; we freely give them a Thoufand Tears to review, for to match these Four of theirs. Let them take in likewise the Sermons, that are now Preach'd in our Chappels throughout the Kingdom. I hope they'll all appear Instructive as to Faith and Manners, but free from Fa-Ellon. Can the Church of England say as much of theirs at prefent, in which there are so many unworthy Reflections made upon the Religion of their Prince; fo much Animofity blown up, Fears and Jealousies infinuated into the People, and the Government made to them uneafie, even in the very Method that difpos'd them heretofore to Rebellion, and ended not, but with the the Murder of their Sovereign? I can't imagine them to intend the like Mischief at present; neither did they, I believe heretofore, when they made way for it, by their Indifferent Preaching. But when they have feen fo lately the People exafperated to that degree by the Pulpits against Popery, as even in an Unnatural Robellion to take up Arms against their Prince, and never leave pursaing him under the Pretext of his being a Papift, till they had brought his Royal Head to the Block under the fame Notion: Methinks fuch as are truly Loral, and boast themselves the Best Subjects in the World. should be more Tender of their Sovereign, than to venture upon the same Method with the Son, which prov'd so Fatal to the Father, and fo Dangerom to the Brother. But I fear the Excels of Jealouse for their Religion, puts them upon being too Bold with their Prince; and that by a Just Judgment of Heaven. they are blindly prallifing the very Principles they have so often charg'd upon the Papifts; Making their Church's Interest the Center of their Religion; Preaching Faltion instead of Faith; Esteeming everything Conscientions that makes for the Cause: And not minding the Lawfulness of the Means, provided the Thing be but done.

Twelfth Character of a Pulpit-Papift.

Dr. Tenifon.

THERE is a great noise of Alms made in his Church; but the Scope they too often vainly aim at, is the Bleffing of a Presumed Saint; Security from the external force of Evil Spirits, by the Charms and Spells of Monkish Conjuration, a fort of Ecclessaftical Magic. Nay, sometimes the Scope is that very wicked one of Compounding with Heaven by their Liberal Alms, for their Unforsaken Sins; and here in this Nation (whilst this Island was enchanted with Popers) there were granted Indulgences even for what they call Deadly Sins, for many Thousand Years to come.

In this manner did Dr. Temson render our Religion at S. Se-pulcher's 1681. before the Honorable Magistrates of this City, in a Strain so unbecoming, that every ordinary Reader upon the Porusal, must necessarily be tempted to turn to the Title Page,

Page, to fee whether it bears Sermon or Play. And therefore I think the Doctor, upon Reflection, might have rather given me Thanks, than quarrell'd, for my not inferting more of his Discourse; fince, I am confident, the less I put in, was more for his Credit. But however, another Author has fince done him that Right, as to transcribe him, and fet him out more at Difquifit, and length : let him view himself there drawn to the full, and Exposul, with then let him tell me, whether he be not oblig'd to me, for flew- the Church of Engl. ing him but in Little, I refer the Reader thither to be Judge, and in the mean time I'll throw away a Page upon him in the Examen of his Vindication; where I no sooner cast my Eye, but I fee that being now a Doftor, he understands no more Our Doctrin or Practice, than, when he was a Child, he knew

Gubbard from a Jefuit.

1. He fays, Sometimes the Scope is, that very Wicked one, of Compounding with Heaven by their Liberal Alms, for their Unfor faken Sins. This he positively and solemnly declar'd before to Great an Assembly, but without one word of Proof in the Sermon for fo foul a Charge: and now when he takes upon him, to make his Defence, he only proves at large the Practice of Indulgences, but not a word of their being given for Unfor faken Sins, which is the chief Point of his fo scandalous Afpersion. We own the Power of granting Indulgences or Pardons, as may be feen in our Profession of Faith; but that this can or may be done, either with Money or without, for Unforfaken Sins, this we look apon as Abominable and Abfurd, in the fight both of God and Man. And amongst all that Lift of Pardons, he has heap'd up in his Defence, there is not one that he can pretend, makes for this intent, excepting that of Boniface o. which too has nothing in it for his purpose, befides his own False Translation, and the Perverse Construction he puts upon it, the Effect I hope more of his Ignorance than his Malice. Since those words quoted by him, Omnia Peccara etiam SINE POENITENTIA ipfis Confitentibus relaxarant, do not fignifie the giving Indulgence for all Sins WITH-OUT REPENTANCE, as he translates them; but only the granting Indulgence for all Sins, to fuch as Confe fe'd to them without obliging them to undergo the Penewood anjoyn'd by the Canons: for thus this word Paniremia here fignifies.

fies, and not Repentance, which is indispensably imply'd in their Confession, which cannot be rightly perform'd without Repentance. Thus grossy do's this Doctor mistake in his Defence, and upon such slight Grounds, positively from his Pulpit; blacken us with the worst of Infamy and Scandal, before so Great an Assembly. And the same he do's in the other part,

where he fays,

2. That they have granted Indulgences even for what they call Deadly Sins, for many Thousand Years to come. And this looks like an Afferting of that Vulgar Reproach, to wit, That the Pope can give the Papifts leave to fin for many Years to come; and is the thing he feems willing to imprint on his Readers, in all the Instances he has brought, by the way that he handles them. And yet this is most contradictory to the Doctrin we are taught, and to the receiv'd Notion of Indulgences amongst Catholics, who are fo far from prefuming upon Leave to fin, upon the grant of Indulgences, that they don't think, that any One Sin that is past, can be forgiven by an Indulgence. No, we are taught, that no Sin is forgiven, even in the Sacrament of Confession, without a sincere Repentance. And as for Indulgences, they are only for the Relaxation of the Canonical Penalties due to Sin; which being appointed and assign'd by the Church, may likewife, by the fame Authority, be releas'd. And therefore, however Indulgences may be term'd Pardons, or faid to be granted for the obtaining Pardon for Deadly fins; yet whoever considers, that they were many times given for many Hundred years; nay, as the Doctor has it, for many Thonfand years to come; he must soon conclude, that this could not be giving Leave to fin for so long time to come, which so far exceeds the term of Mans Life: but only the Releasing of Penances, which being affign'd in proportion to the Sins, for some Sins, Three years Penance; for others, Five; for others, Seven; might with fome careless Christians amount to that degree, that for Fifty years of Life, they might possibly have Five thou fand years Penalties due to their Sins. This is it then we understand by Indulgences or Pardons, not a Leave or Liberty to fin; nay, not the Forgiveness of Sins; but only a Discharge from the Canonical Penances: which is very far from what the Doctor infinuates into his Auditory, which, as propos'd by

him, We acknowledge, is a Practice Unjustifiable; and if any Prelates in our Church, have formerly made an unjust Gain of Indulgences, we as little approve it as the Doctor: For the we may lawfully justifie all good Practices, yet for Abuses, let those Answer that were concern'd in them.

Thirteenth Character of a Pulpit-Papist.

F he be False and Deceitful to Mankind, yet Euge bone 1. N. Bisby. ferve, all is well, and he in an instant is thought worthy of 2. Hickering. a better Kingdom. 2. No Man can be a Papift, but he whose 3. Dr. Fowler. Eyer are blinded by Education, or be who puts his own Eyes out by 4. Apol. for the Acheism, 3. His Council of Trent expresses its allowance of Picturing the Divinity it felf; and accordingly Pictures of the 6. D. Fowler Bleffed Trinity (O Hateful Sight) are ordinarily to be beheld in 7. Popish Churches. 4. He Prays to Images. 5. He Worships the 8. Bread and Wine, not as Representations of God, but as God him- 9. Dr. Hooper. felf. 6. He is taught, that the Passion of Christ takes away only the Guilo of Mortal Sins, not their Eternal Punishment. 7. Likewise the Non-necessity of Repentance before the Imminent Point of Death. 8. And that the bare saying of Prayers, without either. minding what he fays, or understanding it, is sufficient to the Divine Acceptance: 9. So is he to appear before God dumb and sensless, like one of his Idols.

In these Colours were the Papists Represented from the Pulpis by these Preachers, in the Year 1681. when the time was, not of confuting them by Gospel and Reason, but by barbarously knocking them in the Head like Beasts. But all these Colours are either Fasse or Deceitful, as might be easily shewn at large; but I am quite tird, as I sear, the Reader is too, by staying so long in this nauseous Stuff. I'll therefore pass them over, as such Calumnies deserve, with as short a Restection as may be, but yet in order. And therefore as to the First, it is absolutely Fasse; for Fasshood and Deceis are no where recommended or taught by his Church, and are so far from sitting Men sor. Heaven, that I am certain, no Man, of what Church soever, guilty of those wicked Qualities, can possibly

possibly have admittance there, till they have first discharg'd their Conscience by a fincere Repossance, and made Resistance to the Parries Injus'd to the best of their power. This is the Receiv'd Dostries of his Church: and I hope in their Dealing, they practise it as much as any. I don't question, but there are still Knaves of his Communion; but then let that Teacher, who has no such of his Coat, or in his Church, come and

fling the first Stone.

The Second is False too; since tis known, that there are great numbers of Papis, who were never so by Education. And is it not an abominable and wicked Slander, to accuse all such of Arbeism; and that had it not been for their blinding themselves by this, they had never become Papists Since such as have made the Observation, find, that those, who were of a good Life when Processary, continue to be so when Papists: and that many, who liv'd like Arbeists when Processary.

stanes, become better Christians by being Papists.

The Third is likewife False; since the Council of Trant do's not allow the Picturing the Divinity is felf, as the Preacher says; but takes particular care, if it happen (says the Council) that the Histories of the Holy Seripture be Painted or Figur'd, that the People be raught, that the Divinity is not observe Figur'd or Painted, as if that could be seen with Corporeal Eyes, or represented in Colours. Sell. 25. Which is just contrary to what the Preacher delivers. And therefore the sometimes in our Churches there may be seen Figures, to put us in mind of the Blessed Trivity; yet the like may be seen too in the Frontist piece of some Bibles and Common-Prayer-Books of the Church of England; to which the Preacher's Exclamation of O Haveful Sight! may be as properly apply'd as to any thing of that nature in our Churches.

The Fourth, of Praying to Images, is false too; for we are taught to Pray to none but God alone; and to desire the Imercession or Prayers of such holy Persons, as are acceptable to God, whether in Heaven or Earth: These, we own, may be assisting to us, by the Prayers they offer up to the Throne of God: where St. John saw an Angel offering Images with the Prayers of all the Saints upon the Golden Altar, which was before the Throne. Revel. 8. 3. But for Images, we conseisthem to

be nothing but Wood or Seene, &c. that they can neither Henr. See, nor Understand ; they are of fome use indeed, inasmuch as they are Sacred Remembrances of Christ or his Saims; but are still devoid of all Power of Helping or Proping for us. And we acknowledge it a like Abfordity, to Pray to an Image, as to offer a Perision to the Statue of the King. The Apologizer has found an odd Notion, pag. 32. of leaving Prayers with an Image: which I suppose is the same, as leaving ones Grace in a Har. when a Man gives Thanks with that before his Afoush and his Eyes. And if this be his meaning of our Praying to Images, I wish he would expound it so to his Hearers at his next Meeting, otherwise I shall Still take him for a Mifrepresenter. If I charg'd any thing farther than due, in relation to this Point, in the Advice to the Pulpies, I ask the Preacher's Pardon, refolving to do him all the Right he shall require; for I assure him. twas nothing of Design, but Mistake only : and therefore I do not here fet this Calumny under his Name, but quote the Apologizer, who both afferes, and pretends to defend it. And I with the Pulpies would do us the fame Right, in retracting and owning the many Wrongs they have done us, if Repenting be not beneath their Station.

The Fifth is Falle; since we worship only God himself, and not the Bread and Wise, which we believe not to be in the B. Satrament. And therefore this Charge is to be reckon'd for Missepresenting, by the Judgment of a former Adversary, who gives this Sentence: If we pur our own Opinions of his (a Papills) Faith and Practice into his Character, this (says he) is differenceming; because a Papill him not the same Opinion of these things, which we have, and this makes it a false Character. In the Opinion of the things, which we have, and this makes it a false Character. In the Opinion of the same of the Apologister examin this Rule, and see whether it be not our Case, whilst the Preacher gives a Character of as, not according to one, but his own

Belief.

The Sixth is False; for the we confess a Temporal Punishment sometimes to remain due to sin, after the Guilt is remitted; yet the Eternal Punishment is released, through the Influence of the same Cause by which the Guilt is discharged, to wit, the Passion of Christia and whatsoever Satisfaction we attribute to Human Means, yet nothing of this can find ac-

ceptance

ceptance or prevail with God, but through the help of his Diwine Grace, and the Merits of Christ our Redeemer, who gave himself a General Ransom for the World, and yet requires we should apply it to our felves; which Application of our do's not at all derogate from the Plenitude of Christ's Satisfaction.

The Seventh is absolutely contrary to the Doctrin and General Practice of our Church, whose Members do generally go to Confession many times in the Year, and are under an Obligation of doing it at least Once a Year, which cannot be perform'd, as is directed by our Spiritual Books, but by a Sincere and Hearty Repentance : how then is the Non-necessity of Repentance before the Imminent Point of Death, a Doctrin of ours; when all in our Communion are bound by Precept, not to defer it past the Year? All our Divines indeed own Repentance to be absolutely necessary at the Point of Death; but that it is not neceffary till then, I am certain is contrary both to the Receiv'd Doctrin of our Church, and the Practice of her Professors. And tho' we acknowledge, that a Hearty Repentance even at the Point of Death, is accepted by God, according to that, At what soever hour a Sinner Repents, &c. Yet this is not to be rely'd on : and we hear nothing so much discourag'd in our Books and Sermons, as deferring Repentance to the last; there being but One, as S. Augustin observes, throughout the whole Scripture, who sruly Repented at the hour of Death, to wit, the Good Thief.

The Eighth is again contrary to our Dockrin: in all our Prayers, we being directed to preferve an Admal and Lively Attention: and the admitting voluntary Distractions at Prayers, being one of the Sins, of which every one that goes to Confession, is to make Examination, and to accuse himself; as may be seen in all our Books, that give Instructions in order to Confession. But it seems, by the Apologizer, this Saying of the Preacher is not charg'd upon us, as a Profess'd Dockrin of ours, but only as a Consequence of his own Head: and from whence do's he draw it? From this suppos'd Principle, viz. The Romish Church enjoyns the saying them (Prayers) in a Language and known to the Generality of the People; which too is none of their Truest: for this is not enjoyn'd by our Church, to those that say Prayers: For the Priess saying theirs in Laim, understand what

what they fay and the People have Theirs in their own Language, as may be feen in our Manuals, and in our Chappels; where in the Hands of the People may be found Prayer-Books as Different in Language, as those that use them are Different in Nation. And tho' the Mass be said in Latin, yet 'tis only as the Function of Prielts, who understand it: The People have the same in English, and are instructed to accompany the Priest with Devotion, and be attentive to every Wystery of the Oblation : Which being a Sacrifice rather than a Form of Prayer. the Assention and Devotion, in respect to the People, do's not fo much confift in the Words faid by the Prieft, as in what is done by him: as the Devotion of those Devout Women and other Believers upon Mount Calvary, in the time of the Paffion, depended more upon being Attentive to what Christ Suffered, and the Sacrifice he offer'd for the Redemption of the World, than upon the Words that he spoke, which were not altogether understood, as the Scripture assures us, by the Standers by. In the same manner therefore as we should have been Attentive upon Mount Calvary, we are Attentive here in this Oblation; that is made upon the Altar, of the Body and Blood of Christ; and who foever is at the time of this Service, Dumb and Senfle fs tike an Idol; (which is the Nimb Calumny) must be necessarily as sensless as an Idol; since a True Believer, who has a Right Faith and Apprehension of this Mystery, can no more be prefent at it without Devotion, than he could have flood unmov'd under the Cross, while his Redeemer hung upon it. The Yews indeed were so then, and may be now, and all those who are like them, without Faith; but for a True Believer, 'tis impossible. But the Matter of Fast is the best Consutation of this Slanderous Consequence; whilst any one that takes a view of our People in time of Mass, will find them with as much Devotion and Attention, that is, as much unlike Idols, as Protestants are generally at their Common-Prayer. So that all this is nothing but a Deduction grounded upon Ignorance, and confequently a Calumny, instead of a True Character of us : but I fear whilft the Vindicator makes the Representer an Abettor of fuch unreasonable Doctrin, 'tis not the effect of Ignorance only, but fomething worse: For the his Affertion be, That Prayers may be faid Well and Devoutly, without attending to the Words or Senfe of

the Proces BUT LATHER PURELY ON GOD: which last Words are fairly left out by the Vindicator; yet whofoever confiders this, will not find this makes any thing for that Careles and Indevous way of Praying, which is here by the Preacher charg'd upon the Papifis.

Fourteenth Character of a Pulpit-Papist.

2. Dr. Wallis. 2. Id.

4. B. E.

e. Id. 6. Dr. Sharp.

1. Dr. Hooper. 1. TO cover his Idolatry, be commits Sacrilege, steals away one of the Ten Commandments, and by the Index Expurgatorius blots the Two Tables themfelves. 2. For his Abfolution is not necessary he should be forry for his Sin, but only for the Penance. And if this flould fail, 'tin but being at the Charge of an Indul-7. Dr. Butler. gence or Pope's Pardon; that is, to purchase so many Penyworth of other Men's Merit : and this is what is required by way of Commutation, instead of Regeneration, Santification, Holiness and a Godly Life. 4. Awicular Confession, their great Intelligencer and Lieger-Nuncio, is the main Curb of the Laity, whereby the Clergy hold them in one, in being admitted to all the Secrets of Seates and Families, thereby to work sheir Purpofes and Plots: 'tis a Marter of meer Interest, and were there no Gain in is they would be asham'd of it. 4. Ignorance is the Mother of their Devotion, which they are bound to by Vow, and under the severest Penalties. 6. They must wholly Comit their Reason to an Infallible Judge, even so far (if one of their greatest Authors (ay true) to be bound to believe Verthe to be Bad, and Vice to be Good, if it shall please bis Holiness to Say fo. 7. Their Church-men must live a Single Life, whether Honestly or no, it makes no matter.

> In this manner was the Papiff describ'd in the Years 1678. 79, 81, 82. All Plotting Years; Years wherein Truth and Honefty acted but very small Parts, and were not for the Turn ; and I fear, had not that free access to the Pulpit, at least unmix'd from Passion and Prejudice, as became Preachers of the Gospel. This Character may serve for Instance, in which the First Charge is not sincere; since 'tis known, that Catho. lies have the Ten Commandments in their Bibles and Catechifms : and if they are fet in foor in some little Abstracts of Christian

Doctrin.

Doctrin, in compliance to the weakness of forms Memories and Capacities; yet this is far from what the Prescher Jays, of Steading the one of the Commondments. I fine this that they do to One of them, they do to more, fetting down only the Words of the Precept, without the Addition of Threats, Promises, or Explications, as may be observed in the First, Second, Third and Fourth.

The Second is like this: For that Sorrow which the Council of Trent requires for Abfolution, includes a Deselvation of the Sins committed, and a Firm Purpose of not Sinning for the time to come, as may be seen Seff. 14. cap. 4. and this, I think, is little less than Contradictions to the Saying of the Preacher.

The Third involves an Abfolme Fulfity, whilst it supposes, that a Papis, who is sorry neither for his Sins, nor the Panishment that attends them, has no more to do, than to procure of buy a Pope's Pardon; and that this is sufficient for him, instead of Repensance, Amendment, and a Holy Life. This is a most abominable Doctrin in it sell, and most injuriously charged upon us in these words (This is what they require) by which the Preacher infinuates it into his Hearers, as a thing approved by our Church. Which is so far from being True, that the only ground for it, appears only in the Practice of some profligate Men; which is a way of Representing, that if follow'd, will draw even the Institute Intercept of God under the same Scandal; there being not wanting many Christians, who presuming upon This, commune on in their Wickeliness without Removie.

The Fourth is a most odious Character of an instruction allow'd even in the Church of England; a meer piece of Drollery, and a Demonstration of the admirable skill these Men have, in making the best of things Ridiculous. And what wonder, that We are set out thus Black and Deform d by them, who have no more respect for their own Church, than thus to expose, what she approves I but of this we have spoke before.

The Fifth is a great Calumny, and only an empty Confoquence of the Preacher, instead of what we Profess. And tho' the Apologizer pretends to make it out, viz. That we we bound to Ignor once by Vow; and instances with Monks, Friend, and other Religious Men, yet every Library in the Christian

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World, is an evident Confutation of this weak Pretence, whilst the greatest part of Books of all fort of Learning, that are extant, have those very Men for their Authors, who are thus

confidently afferted, as bound to Ignorance by Vow.

The Sixth is a most gross Abuse of Bellarmine, who do's not fay that We are bound to believe Vertue to be Bad, and Vice to be Good, if it shall please his Holinessto say so, as the Preacher politively declares; but on the contrary defends, that 'ris impossible for the Pope fo to Err, as to declare Vertue to be Bad, and Vice to be Good, it being his Opinion that he is thus Infallible. This is the Dollrin this Author absolutely stands to and proves: the former words of the Preacher are only us'd by Bellarmine, not as his Affertion, but only as an Inconvenience, which he favs would follow, if this Doctrin of his were not true: Instas if I to prove, that the Scripture cannot Err in Commanding Vice, or Forbidding Vertue, should thus argue: If the Scripture could thus Err in Commanding Vice, or Forbidding Vertue, we should be bound to believe Vertue to be Bad, and Vice to be Good, because we are bound to believe that to be Bad which the Scripture Forbids, and that Good which it Commands: And what Absurdity in thus arguing ab Inconvemients, when I have before politively afferted, that 'tis imposfible it should so Err? And yet this is our Case, in which the Preacher most abusively and fallly sets out the Inconvenience. from which Bellarmine argues for his Conclusion or Doctrin, which is a most inexcusable Aspersion. I desire the Reader to examin this Place of Bellarmine (De Rom. Pout. 1. 4. c. 5.) to discover which Side is to be condemn'd; whether Bellarmine of Impiery, or the Preacher of Forgery: and this because I find this same thing urg'd against Bellarmine, not only in this Sermon, but likewise in others, and by our present Apologizer too, pag. 30.

The Seventh is utterly Falle, it being no indifferent thing in our Church, whether the Clergy live Honefily, or not; fince for them to live not Honefily, is certainly a most grievous Sin, no less than Sacrilege. And is it indifferent, whether they Sin or no? The Apologizer dares not undertake to make this good; and therefore he falls much below the Preacher, pretending only, that more care is taken that they live Singly, than that

they live Honefely; and this chiefly, because the Punishment for a Clergy-man that Marries, is much greater, than for one that keeps his Concubine. Which is as much to the purpose, as if I should fay, that according to the Principles of the Church of England, it matters not, whether her Members turn Turks, or no; And then should bring this for Proof; because the has fevere Penalties, even of Death it felf, for such as become Papilis, but none at all for those that turn Turks: And because 'tis thus evident, that she takes more care in the One Case than in the Other; Is this enough to justifie a Preacher, in declaring, that the Church of England is careful indeed to preserve her Profellors from Popery; but whether they turn Turks or not, with her is matters not? Yet this is the Method of fetting out the Papifis in their true Colours, and if you challenge them of Mifrepresenting, they take it ill for sooth, and with the Woman in the Proverbs, c. 30. wipe their Months, and then ask, What Evil have we done?

For my part, I cannot tell what Evil they intend, or how far their Interest or Passion puts them upon Arguing in defiance to their own Conscience: but this I am certain, that they most grossy abuse us, in setting us out thus Black and Odious to their Hearers, upon fuch Imaginary Grounds, and the vain Constructions of their own prejudic'd Phancies: which are so fertil in producing Confequences, such as are serviceable to their Turn, that I cannot imagine any thing of Christianity To Perfect and Complete in it felf beyond Exception, as to be capable of standing the Test of this Church-of-England-Method of True Representing. The Reader may have observ'd in the perusal of these Characters, and more at large in the Advice to the Pulpies, what ways they have to run down Innocence with Applause and Triumph: What My Insinuations and pretty Pretences they make use of, to work the People into the Belief of what they please: How safely they can Practice, what they are actually condemning in their Neighbor: What excellent Turns they can give to Authors, bend a Text to the best Advantage: Gloss to Admiration, make the most Sacred things look Prophane and Ridiculous. These and many other such Sleights and little Arts may be feen in these Instances and Characters, which are so unjustifiable upon this score, that I profess I would

would not be guilty of dealing thus unjuftly, or wronging even the most undeferving of Neighbors in this nature, for a thoufand Worlds; fince, I am fatisfied, I must first lay aside Conscience and the thoughts of Salvation, before I could enter upon so unwarrantable an Engagement. I do not here accuse any Adversaries of knowingly incurring this Guilt; but I fear Education, innate Animosity, Interest or other Passion, so far biaffes their Judgment, as to make the most Unreasonable of Methods appear to them Just and Reasonable. All that I'll fay at present is, that if to be a Papift, is to be that which is here describ'd in these Characters, that then certainly to be a Papift, is to be the Worst of Men; that 'tis but Just the Pulpirs should expose his Errors and Abominations, and the People hate and deteft them: and that 'tis fo far from being a doubt whether he be a Christian, that 'tis certain he can be none: and that if he be bound to Believe and Live according to the Prin-

ciples here laid down, he can have no Right to Salvation.

And of this I defire the Defender of the State of the Comroversie to take notice, that in this I answer his Challenge; and here do declare to him, that these Dollrins as here let down by his Fellow Ministers, and charg'd upon the Papills, I do deteft and abominate : and that fince to be a Papiff, according to the Notion of the Pulpits, is to believe according to the Form afferted in their Characters, I would be a Tark as foon as their Papift. This Declaration I make for his Satisfaction. fince he defires it; and if it be the thing I ought to have done, as he fays, I heredo it now, if this will end the Controversie; but I must caution him to be a little more Reasonable, than when he made the late Refolution, of thinking nothing to be detestable amongst all the Doctrins laid to us, besides fuch as I expresly reject; fince 'tis impossible I should ever fum them up, there being scarce a Sermon or Book of theirs; but what furnishes fresh Matter; and like ill Weeds, grow every day: however, if he'll but fend me word, when the Guides of his Church are become fuch Lovers of Sincerity and Truth, as to leave off Calumniating and throwing Dire against us. I shall then be in some hopes of bringing the Derestable Do-Efrins into Number; but till then, he must never expect to fee it. And in the mean time, I defire him to draw me up an exact

exact Catalogue of all and every Sin, by which the Commandments are broken; if he'll but offer at this, he may fall formething into the account of the unreasonable Task he has put

upon me.

By this time I hope the Reader is satisfied, that 'tis not without Reason the Papists complain of being Masserfensed; and tho' some have had the Considence, to pretend that we have not produc'd One clear Instance of it, yet that now we have Many, and Many more they may have, if it be required. And this, I hope, is sufficient to put an end to one balf of the Controverse, which was the Subject of the First Book, to wit, that the Papist is Misserpessed: And if any make Exceptions against the Character of him thus disguis'd, as 'twas drawn there, I'll never quarrel upon that score; let that be ras'd out, and these others take the Place, which 'tis likely are more

Authentic.

As for the other Part, to wit, of the Papilt Represented, I here own it again, that it is the Papist I am; and whoever affents to that Character, in that very Form, has done what is requir'd, as to those Particulars, to be made a Member of our Communion. This Offer may be faid to have been Answer'd over and over: But the Matter of Fall defeats all those Anfwers, and is a Demonstration, that they are nothing but Shuffling: For whilst a Man may be receiv'd upon those Terms, and yet cannot be receiv'd unless he affents to the Faith of the Church, 'tis evident, that in that Character the Faith of the Church is Truly Represented. Our new Adversary has one Cavil here to put in, viz. That the Character of the Papift Represented, is not a good Character, because the Faith of a Papile, as stated under each Article, is not All his Faith. And may not he, upon the same score, reject the Gospel of S. John, for being no True Gofpel; because it do's not contain All that Fefor did or spoke? If it be true, as far as it goes, and rectifies the most Considerable of those Mistakes, and prejudic'd Opinions, which are either designedly or ignorantly laid against Carbolics, it do's as much as was intended by it: but to think, that it ought to reach to every Particular, was more than ever I could pretend to. And to this Difficulty I defire this Answerer to let me know his Opinion of the Exposition of the .

the Dollrins of the Church of England, whether it contains under each Article, All that is of Faith in that Church? and whether if any thing be omitted, it is to pass for a Misfreprefenting Trick, as 'tis here term'd? But this Man has Itill another Scruple, pag. 33. That if he should come into our Church upon the Terms I have propos'd, whether I will be Security. that he shall not be press'd to profess and practice that Popery. which I have either deny'd or conceal'd. Marry, if he means by that Popery, the Pulpit-Popery, a part of which is fet down in the Characters above, I'll give him the fame Security I have my felf, viz. the Affiftance of the Holy Ghoft promis'd to his Church, which will never permit it to lead her Members into fuch Abominations: he may have the Security too of a good Conscience, which cannot be press'd to the profession of so much Evil. And in this he may fee his other material Question Anfwer'd, pag. 34. Whether he may be admitted into our Communion, with that which be calls Old Popery? For if his Old Popery be the Pulpit-Pulpery, he fees we reject it: and I tell him, that whatfoever Church would receive him, with the Profession of all those Scandalow Dollrins the Pulpits charge against us, I would be fure to be no Member of it; and if there were no other but that Church amongst Christians, I would then begin to look towards Turky. And here this Answerer may now begin to perceive, how unsuccessful he is in his last Trick, of endeavoring to make a Difference betwixt me and the Learned Vindicator of the Bishop of Means, whilst he now sees, that the Popery I detest and abominate, is this Pulpit-Popery, as describ'd by the Parsons, in which there is so much of Insincerity and Passionate Deductions, with other worse fort of Dealing, that I again own it to him, that I cannot but declare against it. I meddle not here with the Different Opinions of School-Divines, I leave them exercising their Wits in Speculations; but when a Parson designedly enters amongst those Niceries. and picks out fuch of them as he knows will look abfurd to his Auditory, and having play'd with them a while in the Pulpir. fhewing all Sides but the Right, displaying them into most Monfrom Consequences, leaving the People to take all according to their own Vulgar Notions, without expounding to them the Sense of the Schools; and after all concluding, Do you see what the

the Pupile Believe to De you for when abou Track a Here is thep in, and cry one, a Misser electing : whilsto ris by these Means infinitated into the People, as if so be a Papilly were to believe all as they have laid is our in obeir Pulpits, and and a charge of a papilly were to be the continued on the people of the continued o

And for the rendring these kind of Religious Frands Hay fuccessful, I in my First Book, presented the Reader with a View of the greatest Part of our Doctrins, as Receiv'd and Profest'd in our Church : And in assigning Matters of Each, I observ'd, not a different, but the same Rule with the Vinde caton, whilft I have declar'd nothing as an Article of our Belief. but what has been thus politively determin'd by the Church Representatives or is so acknowledg'd by the whole Body Diffully, which is ftill equivalent toit. And the current palling of the Book and general Reception of it amongst Catholies, argued strongly enough, that it was exact as to all this. But because I delign'd that Book for the Public, I did not content my felf, with the bare stating such our Avow'd Doctrins, or Articles of Faith; but I likewife added fhort Expositions, in relation to some Protestions Objections generally made to each Articles of How can this be A Wherefore is this ? &c. And the Expositions I own to be no Articles of Faith, but only some receiv'd Notions relating to the Articles of our Faith, as they are oppos'd by Protestants, or fearth'd into by the Curiow. And thele were so far from being my Private Sentiments, that the Reader may find the same in our Ordinary Scripture-Catechi [ms. of which there has been Printed, in this Nation in a few Years. not less than Twenty show and : And I hope so general a Reception is sufficient to justifie them against all Cavillers, and to convince any confidering Men, that to Assent to the Catholic Faith, as fo Expounded (which is fo contrary to what Protefrants fay, or to the Pulpit-Popery) is fufficient for any Member of our Church. And if there be other ways of Expounding the fame Articles, there's no inconvenience in this; fince where the Faith is the fame, there may be variety of Opinions, as to the Hows or the Whys. And this, I hope, the Answerer will understand, if he please but to review The Exposition of the Dollrin of the Church of England; in which, tho' the Author undertakes to propose That Form of Faith, that is openly profes'd and taught without any Disguise or Dissimulation in the Church

Church of England, as he fays, Prof. pag. woll, yet I faney, among ft those Expolitions; he'll find several Opinique of Pril wate Dollors instead of Points politively to determin'd by that Church: Let him but look over that a while, and I believe he may have as much reason to call in question the Title of that Book, as that of the Buhop; and that according to his way, I think, it ought to bear thus: An Exposition of Some bodiest Private Sensiments concerning the Dollrin of the Church of Empland. I leave him to confider this a while; but I beg him to be Civil with the Author, and use him tenderly ; for If he should deal roughly with him, as he do's other his Adversaries. and call him Madman or Fool, he might take it unkindly, and tell him, this do's not agree with his Coat. I believe tis better advise him, to take some other honest Ampleyment, as to Die, or make Almanachs, rather than write Congroversie: for this Gentleman can tell him, that to Impose upon Aden in Books of Divinity, and to take a convenient Stand near the Town, is much alike for the Honoftvof the Undertaking. I expect he'll take some pains with him, fince he is resolv'd to spend no more of his time with the Vindicator or Reprofessor: These, he favs. are like to be Priviledy'd Persons as to him, since he's resolv'd to Answer them no more: they are not it feems so Good-natur'd, as to be Confessed by him, and he takes it unkindly at their hands. But however, those who know how abusively he treats his Adversaries, must needs take this for no small Privilege! And therefore We cannot but thank him for this his Refolution, the late, of calling us Kneves or Fools no more. Which in his Language is the short of his Making Replies.

efeer Church. And if there be other ways of Expounding the fame Article that's name of the faith and the factor of the faith and for the f

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